FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to enquire and report what progress has been made in the Geological and Agricultural Survey of the State, and the length of time requisite to complete the same, and to whom was referred the Bill repealing the Act, authorizing the Survey, and also various communications from his Excellency, Gov. Winslow, and the Surveyor, Dr. Emmons, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed the undersigned to report,

That they have had several full conferences with Dr. Emmons, and have examined the report made by him to his Excellency Gov. Winslow, the Communication of Gov. Winslow, to the Senate, which has been printed and laid upon our tables, and the other documents and papers referred to the Committee, and have been able to form a pretty accurate idea of the progress and results of the Survey, and the advantages likely to be derived by the people of the State, from the publication of those results.

The Committee would state that they find that the Geologist, with his assistants, have visited and examined 57 counties, that these examinations have been made principally with reference to three objects, the determination of the geological formations, the special mineral productions and the character and capabilities of the soil.

Under each of these heads there have been many subjects and questions of interest which have been determined, as the limits and extent of certain geological formations and their extent within the State, the peculiar mineral products which naturally belong to each, the belts of the mineral districts which traverse the State, in a given direction.

In carrying out these objects it often becomes necessary to pursue the direction and range of these formations, which of course pay no regard to geographical and civil boundaries.

It should be stated, that the mineral wealth of the State, it appears, is comprised within certain districts, which are tolerably well defined; and there are others which seem to be comparatively barren. In all these examinations, it must be evident on reflection to most of us, that negative results only are obtained, and that these negative results, occupy as much time as if they were positive, and here they seem to go for nothing; but this is not the true view which should be entertained.

In the mineral districts proper, one great object has been to ascertain, whether the mines furnished sufficient evidence of permanence and continuance, together with a sufficient accumulation of valuable mineral matter as to warrant the investment of capital. The importance of this economical examination, can scarcely be overrated. In many instances the determination has been favorable to the investment of capital, and the reports which are being prepared with illustrations, will show the ground upon which determinations have been based, and it will be found, that they embrace the same characteristics as those of the most celebrated mines of Europe. The third object which has been kept in view, the determination of the character and capabilities of the soil, your Committee find has occupied a prominent place in conducting the survey.

A report has been made to the last Legislature, which may be referred to for an illustration of the plan which is designed to be pursued in making up a report upon the agriculture of the whole State; this report was favorably received, and was recommended by gentlemen competent to decide upon matters of this kind. By an arrangement entered into with the Governor, Dr. Emmons has been permitted to make all the analyses in his own Laboratory. This work has been done during that season of the year, the least suited to field work. It has obliged him and his assistants, to be constantly employed, and furthermore it is that kind of labor which requires much time; for if it is not conducted with care, the results will have but little value, and on the contrary, if sufficient time is taken and due care be exercised, it will result it promoting this great branch of industry in the State. Besides the foregoing objects, the geologist is engaged in determining the amount and value of the water power of the rivers of the State, a branch of enquiry which has been overlooked in the survey of the other States. Water power may be regarded as one equivalent to capital, or is really capital; for it is often the case, that large prices are obtained for good manufacturing sites. The water power of North Carolina is immense, it invites capital, but its extent and value is not yet known abroad. Illustrations or plans of mines and excellent drawings of various kinds have been prepared for the geological work. These have been laid before the Committee, and we have no hesitation in approving of their execution and recommend their publication: indeed the value of the work is very much increased thereby.

To the report, the Geologist proposes to append Catalogues of the objects of Natural History belonging to the State.

Not much progress has yet been made in this part of the work; it is designed however, to complete both the agricultural and geological parts by the meeting of the next General Assembly, and also to have one of the volumes ready for distribution some time during the present year, which is designed to take the place of the expected report to the present Legislature. This will be illustrated as prepared in the printed report now upon tables of the members.

It is scarcely necessary for the Committee to say that they regard the present survey as an important work. It is true we find that individuals differ from us in opinion. It is true that there are certain enquiries and pursuits in Natural History, and even in Natural Philosophy, which at first sight appear frivolous and perhaps entirely useless. What, for instance, seems more foolish in the great Sir Isaac Newton, than to be employed in blowing soap bubbles? What more so, than Sir Joseph Banks, and Charles Linneus, to be engaged in catching bugs and flies; Franklin, in raising kites, and playing with the electric machine; and Sir Humphry Davy, in gathering piles of dirt from the fields and from work shops. But when we see what has actually grown out of all these so called frivolous pursuits, our ridicule is turned into admiration and wonder.

Newton's discoveries by aid of the soap bubbles, led to improvements in the construction of Telescopes, by which in the end, longitudes have been accurately determined; and the Mariner now traverses the Ocean with comparative safety. Charles Linneus's discoveries in the insect kingdom, have saved thousands of dollars to the Kingdom of Sweden, in the preservation of ship timber. Franklin and others with their kites and metallic conductors, led the way to the discovery of the magnetic telegraph. Business men in the remotest parts of our country converse and advise together upon commercial projects. A storm which is progressing from South to North, may be instantly communicated to distant northern parts and prevent thereby the sailing of vessels at an appointed time and enabling them to escape a threatened danger. The determination of the formations in which coal, plaster, salt and iron exist, saves thousands of dollars in useless search, when they cannot exist from the construction of the earth. President Cooper of South Carolina was once taken before the magistrate of a place because he was seen with a hammer breaking rocks, and he was supposed to be insane. Hundreds of instances of like occurrence in the case of others might be mentioned, yet these men are not insane, nor foolish, for their discoveries are constantly resulting to the good of man and the promotion of his best and highest interests; still the initials of all these great discoveries may seem so, so long as we are ignorant of the means by which all great discoveries are made. All wonder at and admire the results, but we often forget the apparently insignificant steps by which they have been produced.

Your Committee would further remark, that they consider the best interests of the State intimately connected with the speedy and proper execution of this great work. North Carolina has at length resolved upon a liberal and general system of Internal Improvement. This General Assembly have manifested a determination to wipe off the reproach so long attached to our State, that she was behind the age. They have determined to build up our own Commercial towns by affording our own people the means of transporting to them their agricultural, mineral and manufactured products. It is important to our own citizens, before they embark their capital in these enterprises, to know more of the resources of the country through which they may pass, than can be now learned through any authentic channel. They must be informed of the character of the soil, its capacity for improvement, the kind and value of its productions, its mineral wealth, its water power, and of course its facilities for the establishment of manufactories. This knowledge will enable them to judge of the propriety of investing their capital in our various projects of internal improvement, and will be the means of drawing from abroad, such capital as may be seeking investment in mining and manufacturing enterprises. Already have the partial results of the survey, which have been made public, brought into our State hundreds of thousands of dollars, and by the increased value of property reimbursed the State, for the small outlay she has made.

In order to complete our system of improvements, the State must necessarily issue more bonds and expose them to sale. We depend mainly upon foreign capitalists to purchase them. Before we can expect them to give for these bonds full value, they must be more fully informed of the resources of the State—not only of the subjects of taxation, but of the wealth of the country, and of the probability of the various Railroad projects becoming profitable. It must be borne in mind, that our agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are not only unknown abroad, but that even one portion of our people is ignorant of the condition of the other. The East knows nothing of the West, and the West is equally ignorant of the East. When it first became known to the public that the county of Edgecombe was one of the finest agricultural counties in the Union, and that as large crops of cotton, per acre, were grown there, as in the fertile valleys of the South-west, the intelligence was received with astonishment by the people of N. Carolina. Few among us, and no one abroad, knew we had such a country. And your Committee believe, that the publication of Dr. Emmons' survey, will disclose facts, as to other portions of North Carolina, equally surprising and equally creditable to the State.

Your committee are aware that many complaints have been made as to the tardiness with which this work has progressed. It is believed that a slight attention to facts, and to what has occurred in other States, will show that these complaints are not well founded. New York contains 48,000 square miles, North Carolina contains 50,000 square miles. When the survey of New York was made, the State was divided into four districts, and a principal Geologist and an assistant was appointed to each district, and five years was required for the completion of the survey and the publication of the results. A naturalist and a mineralogist were also appointed. And after the completion of these works Dr. Emmons conducted the Agricultural Survey. All these duties, and the additional duty of reporting on the water power of the State, have, by our act authorizing the survey, devolved upon Dr. Emmons and his two assistants, and it is proposed to complete them in the same time it required eight geologists and eight assistants to complete the geological survey alone of New York. The results of the New York survey, upon the same points to which ours is directed, are contained in 12 folio volumes, and the whole results of the survey in that State are contained in 22 folio volumes, and at a cost exceeding $500,000—while our authorized expenditure, so far, has been only $15,000; and the actual expenditure is short of $12,000.

Your committee would call your attention to the fact that the survey has been nearly completed; that the object in procuring the survey was, that the facts established by it should be made public, and that to repeal the act, as proposed by the bill referred to them, would deprive us of all benefits from the expenditure heretofore made. It is not from the survey itself, but from the publication of the survey that we shall reap those advantages which we all think should flow from this work.

North Carolina was one of the first, if not the first Government in the world that provided for a geological survey. At the time she first took action upon this subject, geology, and even agriculture, were in their infancy. The results of our first surveys were only published in the form of legislative reports, and are now only found in the libraries of a few who are in the habit of preserving such documents. As we were the first to begin this work, it becomes us to complete it in a manner creditable to ourselves, and not present to the world the spectacle of a sovereign State commencing a great and noble work and abandoning it before its completion, as though we were governed by no fixed principles, or were ashamed or afraid to have the internal condition of our noble old State known abroad, now that she is fully aroused from her slumber, and when energy, activity and enterprise are animating the bosoms of our whole people.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill to repeal the Act authorizing the Geological and Agricultural survey do not pass; and they recommend the passage of the following resolutions.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM, Chm'n.

Resolved, That Dr. Ebenezer Emmons be authorized to publish in one or more octavo volumes, the results of his agricultural and geological survey, with such illustrations as may be proper; the plan of said work and the contract for its publication to be approved of by his Excellency the Governor, and the costs of it to be paid for out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Resolved, That the said work shall contain the results of his explorations for the next two years, and also full statistical tables of the population, value of the lands, productions, and every other species of property, so far as they can be ascertained, of every county in the State.

Resolved, That copies shall be published and one copy be distributed to each member of this General Assembly, and one copy to be distributed by the Governor to such public libraries as he may deem proper, and after said libraries are supplied, then the remainder to be sold in the manner to be directed by the Governor, and the proceeds of said sale to be paid into the public treasury.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1855.

THE LEGISLATURE.—A letter from a friend at Raleigh informs us, that "Mr. Christian's bill to appropriate $50,000 to the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road *finally* passed the House on Tuesday, by a large majority, in spite of the strong opposition of Messrs. Gorrell and Caldwell of Guilford, who oppose nearly every thing not tending to the Central rail road. The bill was ably supported by Col. Steele of Richmond, notwithstanding, as he stated, the road is in a measure adverse to his own interests.

"The new county bill passed its 3d reading in the House on the same day, with its name changed to Harnett, and amended so as not to cut off so much from the old county.

"The Banks were discussed at some length by the everlasting D. F. Caldwell, who bored the House for about an hour on the People's Bank—alluded to the Observer and some other paper as having attacked him—argued that he was a persecuted man—and pitched into the old banks terribly. He does not help his cause."

We confess our great surprise and deep mortification at the course of the members living on the route of the Central rail road—a course which has only been fully developed within the last week or two,—since the Eastern and Western Extensions, and the appropriation of another million for the Central road itself, were beyond contingency. Having received from the public treasury three millions of dollars for their own road (more than the State ever gave before for all other objects of internal improvement combined,) and a pledge of large additional amounts for the Extensions, these gentlemen are *now* for shutting down the gates. We have got all we want, they say in effect, and are determined that nobody else shall have any. It is true that the millions thus lavishly voted to us, come in large proportion from other parts of the State which need internal improvements as much as we did. It is true that those parts of the State freely voted to give us those millions, without bargaining for any thing for themselves. But what of all that? *We* have got all *we* want, and we have no idea of taxing ourselves to give other parts of the State an equal chance to bound forward in the career of improvement.

Such, we take the liberty to inform those gentlemen, is the unfavorable light in which their speeches are placing them, out of the Legislature as well as in it.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Fayetteville rail road bill was *rejected* last night, by a vote of 62 to 35, that it was reconsidered, and then *indefinitely postponed*. So we suppose there is an end of it.

We cannot but admire, more and more, the *liberal* spirit of the Central rail road men, who never could have got *their* charter, and *their* three millions from the Treasury, but for the votes of representatives from this town and county, whose interests were clearly to be damaged by that road, but who probably had no idea that they were warming into life the viper that would sting them to death.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—There was great reason to fear, at one period of the present session of the Legislature, that both the Geological Survey and the Superintendency of the Common Schools would be abolished. But a more just and liberal spirit appears to have sprung up. The bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Common Schools has been rejected, we rejoice to say; and if we may hope, as we do hope, that the Legislature will listen to words of wisdom, the Geological Survey is equally safe. In that expectation, and with a view to justify before the people what we think will be the decision of their Legislators, we copy in this paper the unanswerable vindication of the Survey, and argument for its continuance to completion, by Gen. Bynum, the distinguished member from Rutherford, in his Report as Chairman of the Committee on the subject.

In every view which we can take of the subject, we consider it of the utmost importance that this work should go on. Its value is inestimable; and if it were to cost the State ten times what it is now paying, we have not a doubt that the money would be wisely invested. We think the public generally is satisfied of that. And that the principal objection is not to the work, but to the gentleman entrusted with it. We have but a slight acquaintance with him, but that little accounts to our minds for his want of popularity. He seems to us to be as little calculated to push his way in the world as any one we know of—he has not a particle of *blarney* in his composition. That is the secret of his want of influence, we think. But he came to this State with the highest reputation in his profession—having spent years in the service of the great State of New York, at the head of a work precisely similar to that in which he is now engaged here. He brought here, besides, an unblemished reputation. And it strike us, in view of these facts, that it is very harsh judgment for any one to pass on him, that he is either incompetent or unfaithful.

It is with these views that we hail with pleasure the report of Gen. Bynum, and heartily trust that it will meet with the approbation of the Legislature and of the public.

SMALL NOTES.—The Legislature appears to be getting up another senseless crusade against bank notes of a less denomination than $5—in which the old Jackson Benton Hard-money Locofocos are united with some of the Stockholders of those banks which have not the privilege of issuing small notes. It is the old story of the fox that had lost his tail, and endeavored to persuade all the others that they would be much likelier foxes without that appendage than with it. We almost wish that the Legislature could prevent the circulation of small notes for one year or for six months, that we might witness the state of retiracy into which the people would allow some of the advocates of this humbug to go.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the SENATE, on Monday last, Mr. Thomas of Davidson, introduced a bill to incorporate the Lexington and Northwestern Railroad Company.

Mr. Thomas, by permission of the Senate, made some remarks explanatory of this bill. It was a road from Lexington, north-west to the salt works and plaster beds of Virginia.

The Eastern Extension bill passed its 3d reading, as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Ashe, Biggs, Brogden, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Davis, Eaton, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Morisey, Oldfield, Rayner, Speight, Tayloe, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wilder, Wood.—34.

Noes.—Messrs. Bower, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, McDowell, Martin, Person, Sanders, Wiggins, Willey.—11.

The bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Wilmington Railroad, was read the 3d time and passed as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Ashe, Bower, Boyd, Cherry, Christian, Coleman, Davis, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Lane, McDowell, McCleese, Mitchell, Morisey, Oldfied, Speight, Tayloe, W. H. Thomas, Walker, Wood.—29.

Noes.—Messrs. Biggs, Brogden, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Eaton, Graham, Martin, Person, Rayner, Sanders, J. W. Thomas, Wilder, Wiggins, Willey.—15.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a message be sent to the House proposing a joint committee of two from each House to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a State Engineer.

In the COMMONS, Mr. J. G. Bynum introduced a bill requiring the several Solicitors to attend the sessions of the General Assembly, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road bill passed its 2d reading, 65 to 33, after various motions to amend and postpone indefinitely had been rejected.

Mr. Winston offered an amendment to the Centre Plank Road bill, which was adopted.—Mr. Winston proceeded to remark that this bill as it is at present framed met with his most hearty approval. He considered it more important than any ship canal. The State would own a thousand shares, and there is not the slightest fear of the State losing one copper by it. It would be a feeder to the town of Fayetteville connecting with Mr. Steele's road to Wilmington. It has been called the *Christian* bill, and he believed it to be one of the most popular bills before the present Legislature.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell made a few remarks in support of the bill.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell made a remonstrance speech. He spoke of the debt which would be entailed upon the State, and predicted the death of all plank roads in ten years from now.

Mr. Shepherd replied in support of the bill.

Mr. Settle opposed it. He said he had become frightened at the extent to which things were carried. He feared for the credit of the State, and though it was a painful duty, he would perform it and vote against the bill.

Mr. Barringer advocated this appropriation. He insisted the subscription on the part of the State was well secured. The road passed through a section of country destitute of the means of inter communication—and whose representatives had always manifested the most liberal spirit on the subject of Internal Improvements. It was to benefit especially the ancient and patriotic town of Fayetteville. He was in favor of the Plank Road system. These roads were peculiarly suited to our condition in North Carolina, where we have plenty of timber, and especially of pine timber. He desired this road hereafter to continue to the town of Concord to join the North Carolina Rail Road, which was the nearest point to that Road, and to which town, under the charter, now in force, the stockholders are authorised to go.

The Mocksville and Wilkesboro' Plank Road bill passed its 2d and 3d reading, 57 to 32.

The Western Extension bill was debated at length, being earnestly and eloquently advocated by Messrs. Baxter, Shepherd and others; and passed its 2d and 3d readings as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Amis, Barringer Baxter, Black, Bogle, Bryson, J. G. Bynum, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Cansler, Carmichael, Chadwick, Cofield, Cook, Dargan, Dunn, Furr, Garland, Gorrell, G. Green, Grist, J. H. Headen, Holland, Horton, Houston, Humphreys, Johnson, Jordan, J. M. Leach, H. Leach, Love, McMillan, Meares, Mann, McKesson, McDuffie, Mordecai, Mebane, S. J. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Outlaw, Parks, Patterson, Patton, Phillips, Regan, Rolen, Rose, Russell, Sharpe, Shepherd, Sherrill, Shipp, Simmons, Steele, Sutton, Turner, Vance, G. M. White, N. B. Whitfield, Whitaker, Wilkins, B. F. Williams, Wright and Yancy.—66.

Nays.—Messrs. A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bryant, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, Daniel, Dortch, Daughtry, Eure, Flynt, Gilliam, M. Green, A. D. Headen, Hill, Jenkins, A. J. Jones, Long, J. W. Neal, Perkins, Rand, Selby, Settle, Singeltary, Smallwood, Smith, Stubbs, Tomlinson, Waugh, Watts, L. Whitfield, Winston, C. W. Williams, D. Williams, S. A. Williams.—35.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Tuesday Feb. 6.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the House of Commons, a few private bills were introduced, among which I notice the following: Amending the corporate act of Wilmington; and incorporating the Magnolia Institute in Duplin.

The bill concerning the Fayetteville and Centre Plank road passed its third reading, with an amendment appropriating $10,000 to the Albemarle Plank road in Stanly.

The bill to lay off a new County to be taken from Cumberland passed its third reading. The name of the county was changed from *Cape Fear* to *Harnett*. A good deal of eloquence was indulged in, and old stories of the *War* rehearsed, such as we all, when children, loved so well to hear from our grandames at the hearthside. Mr. Steele submitted the name of Harnett, and, together with Messrs. Jordan and Turner, advocated it.

The entire Afternoon was consumed in the consideration of the Fayetteville and Greensboro' railroad; a number of amendments were proposed and but few adopted. A large amount of speechifying was indulged in, but no definite action was had.

Mr. McClees introduced a resolution instructing the Attorney General to inquire into the issuing of one and Two Dollar Certificates of deposite by the Farmers' Bank at Elizabeth City. Mr. Person moved to amend by including the Bank of Fayetteville, and the Mutual Insurance of Greensboro'. After being discussed, on motion of Mr. Rayner the whole subject was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Person introduced a resolution instructing the public Treasurer not to receive any note of less denomination than $3 in the payment of any public dues. The resolution passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill chartering the French Broad railroad passed its last reading, ayes 33, noes 8.

Mr. Rayner introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville. Releases the Bank from its obligation to establish branch Banks on condition that no Note shall be issued of less denomination than Three Dollars.

A bill was passed making appropriations to improve the Navigation of Roanoke River; also, the Yadkin River East and West of the N. C. railroad.

A large number of Plank road bills and private bills were acted upon.

LATEST—from our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Since writing you on yesterday, the following bills passed their 2d and 3d readings in the Commons: incorporating the Trenton and Hawlsville Plank road; the Richlands and New River Plank road; the Chapel Hill and Durhamsville Plank road; the Charlotte Gas Light Company; the Western and Virginia Plank road; ceding certain lands near Wilmington to the United States for Light House purposes; amending the Charter of the Charlotte and South Carolina rail road; authorizing the erection of a Toll Bridge across Black river in New Hanover; and amending the Charter of the town of Salisbury. This latter gives the majority of the citizens of Salisbury jurisdiction over the sale of intoxicating liquors. It passed by a majority of some ten or eleven.

Mr. Bogle introduced a bill authorizing certain counties in the West to subscribe to the Western N. Carolina rail road.

A protracted discussion arose on the rail road from the Coal Fields via Fayetteville to Beaufort. Much was said pro and con. Mr. Sutton moved to amend by making said road connect with the N. C. road at Kinston. This was lost. Mr. Turner moved to amend by striking out all provisions for the road East of Warsaw.

This was rejected—ayes 34, noes 53. After being debated at great length, the bill was rejected—ayes 35, noes 62. A motion to reconsider the vote prevailed—ayes 42, noes 37. The bill was then indefinitely postponed. The bill was ably discussed on both sides. Many who voted against it seemed to do so with great reluctance. It has been placed beyond all hope.

The SENATE decided to-day that there shall be a *Harnett* County. The bill for that purpose passed its last reading.

The Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill for the completion of the N. C. Railroad by which $15,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the Tar river Navigation.

Mr. Eaton introduced a bill incorporating the Warrenton plankroad, which passed its three readings under suspension of rules.

Mr. Rayner introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to issue a Circular to the Clerks of the several County Courts to send to the Secretary's office lists of the acting Justices of Peace on the 1st of July, and that such Justices only be furnished with the Revised Statutes.

Bills for the improvement of the South Yadkin Navigation; incorporating the Snow Hill and Atlantic plankroad; and incorporating the Mariner's Orphan Asylum of Carteret, passed 3d readings.

Yours, Q IN THE CORNER.

ENORMOUS HIRE OF NEGROES.—We learn from a gentleman who was in Bladen this week during the hiring of the negroes belonging to the Estate of the late Jas. I. McKay, that about 300 were hired, including men, women and children, for an aggregate amount of more than $20,000, an average of about $150 each. Men hired as high as $240, and the smallest plough boys at $75.

Lieut. Robert E. Johnson, of the Navy, died at his residence in Wilmington, Del., on Sunday last, aged 46. He was a native of Warren county, N. C., a grandson of the late Jos. Gales, Sen. He ranked high as an officer.

A new Post Office has been established at the house of Wesley McIver, Esq. in Moore county, called Buffalo, Wesley McIver, Esq. Postmaster.

U. S. Senator.—NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Mr. Seward was to-day re-elected Senator of the U. S. from this State. His majority in the Senate was 6, and in the House 16.

Mr. Wilson, the new U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, has delivered a most bitter anti-slavery speech in Boston.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 1st instant, by S. F. Johnson, Esq., Mr. MATHEW HALES to Miss NANCY BUTLER, all of this county.

At C. F. College, on the 30th ult., by Rev. T. R Walsh, Dr. W. H. GODBOLD, of Marion, S. C., to Miss L. A. MENDENHALL, of Anson county.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., after a painful illness of 10 days, ANNIE, youngest daughter of A. J. DeRosset, jr., and Eliza J. DeRosset, aged 6 years and 10 months.

There is no hearth, however well defended,
But has a vacant chair;
There is no flock, however well attended,
But one dead Lamb is there.

On the 17th ult., at his late residence, Bannock Burn, Granville county, N. C., CHARLES E. HAMILTON, in the 39th year of his age.

In Brunswick county, on 1st day of February, DRUSILLA HASSELTINE JUDSON SIKES, aged 18 years, 2 months, and 28 days; daughter of John M. and Mary P. Sikes, of said county.

In Louisiana, on the 17th ult. Major JAMES LAWSON, aged 49, leaving a widow and eight children. He emigrated from North Carolina in 1830.

On the 31st ult., at the Goldsboro' Female College, Miss VIRGINIA HOOKS, daughter of Raiford Hooks, Esq. dec'd.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell's Line. Feb. 4—Str Sun, with goods for sundry persons.

[Cape Fear Line.] Feb'y 6, Str Gov Graham, with goods for A M Searcy, Deep River Co, Cedar Falls Co, W Fulton, T M Moore, J N Smith, A A McKethan, W M Ferrabee, W W Virden, C T Haigh & Sons, Worth & Utley, J R Sloan, J W Cameron, J W Fiell, E Belo, S J Hinsdale.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb 6—Strs Rowan and Fanny, with passengers, and goods for Powers & Co, J W Baker, W H Carver, P P Johnson, L Bencini, R J Hale & Son, E F Lilly, S T Hawley & Son, W & Overbaugh, G W Memory, J N Smith.

Banks's Line. Feb 8—Str J R Grist, with goods for B A Howell & Co, C Goddard & Co, R Mitchell, W McIntyre, J G Cook, A A McKethan.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. MCEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 21st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 56-tf*

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH Term of this Institution will commence on 15th January, 1855, under the superintendence of CHARLES CLARK, A. M., assisted by an able corps of instructers.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$8 00
" College course,	15 00
Music on Piano,	20 00
" Guitar,	15 00
French,	10 00
Painting,	10 00
Board at Steward's Hall, per month,	7 00

Mr. Neill Alford, of Marion Dist. S. C., having taken charge of the Steward's Hall, the Trustees have full confidence that the duties will be discharged satisfactorily. M. C. MCNAIR, Sec'y.

Jan'y 12, 1855. 66*1m

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 15th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36*-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore county.

A. B. JONES.

Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 28, 1854. 44*tf

From Norton's Literary Gazette.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

DR. HAWKS'S ADDRESS.

Progress of Discovery in the Four Quarters of the Globe.—Title to Grinnell Land.—Mr. Beaton's and the other Routes to the Pacific.

This institution celebrated its Anniversary on the fourth instant. Mr. Bancroft having declined a re-election to the Presidency, the Rev. Dr. Hawks had been chosen as his successor, and delivered his inaugural on the occasion. The place taken for the purpose was the large chapel of the University, adjacent to the rooms of the Society, and it was early filled by one of the most cultivated audiences of the city. Dr. Hawks's reputation as a public speaker is very great in the eloquence of the pulpit, and the public has had some opportunity of judging of his acumen in historical criticism, in his published writings and in his lectures, that, for instance, on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; but we believe it was little known beyond the immediate circle of his friends how great was his familiarity with many scientific subjects, and how admirably he was qualified to display them. The comparatively new science of Physical Geography brings into practical use his favorite knowledge of the outline of countries, their geological peculiarities, their relations to the atmosphere, and other qualities of position. These are topics too, which he handles in the legitimate range of his clerical profession. He shows how religion may be conservative rather than destructive of science; as too many pseudo-philosophers have chosen to regard it. His discourse took a wide survey of the recent Progress of Geographical Investigations in the four quarters of the globe. Europe he found possessed little of novelty except, perhaps, in the regions brought to light at such a costly expenditure of life and treasure on the shores of the Black Sea. Though possibly much might be added to our knowledge of the adjacent Eastern regions, and greatly as he desired information, he thought it might be purchased at too great an outlay. From Russia, little just now was to be expected; but within the year Mittendorf had issued fresh volumes on Siberia, which, with that of Erman, formed decidedly the best authority on the subject. The determination of the curvature of the earth's surface in those latitudes was a problem of interest, which had engaged the government the last year. The region of Eastern Russia, in Asia, was one of great interest, particularly in the exploration of the Amour, a river which, connecting the Pacific with the centre of the continent, became of importance to the trading interests of this country. In the interior there was also a curious scientific problem to be solved, if true, by truth in the report of the existence of volcanoes at the distance of fifteen hundred miles from the sea, in the chain of mountains known as Tien-Shan-Pe-lou. The study of the languages of Northern Siberia had shown a similarity with the dialects of the Indians of North America, which Dr. Hawks stated had led him to the conclusion that they were of similar origin. The Surveying Expedition of Ringgold, on the eastern coast had accomplished something, though the results had not been made public. It had been impeded by the untoward illness of its commander, who had returned homeward, leaving, however, others competent to carry on the work. The Japan Expedition had been brought to a triumphant conclusion, and an interesting point for inquiry had been started in the observations of a current on the eastern coast of those islands, which bore on its surface the same weeds, and presented, in the upper warmth and lower coolness of its waters, the characteristics of the Gulf Stream on the Atlantic coast of America. Some of these particulars, however, required investigation.

In Africa, he spoke of the work accomplished in the South by Mr. Wilder, of the American Board of Missions, described in his account of Natal, furnished in the Bulletin of the Geographical Society. From the examination of the Quorra River, by the English expedition, full and satisfactory information was to be expected. In alluding to the expedition of Dr. Barth, and his arrival at lake Tchad, he paid a deserved compliment to his success; adding the intelligence which had just arrived, after his manuscript was prepared, of the death of that traveler and his friend Vogel.

Passing to South America, Dr. Hawks remarked that its scientific exploration had enlisted the attention of eminent men, Humboldt and others, by whose labors it had become better known than our own Northern Continent. This was the case not because the one offered a more interesting field than the other, but from a sense of delicacy through which the scientific men of Europe left the vast territory of the United States to ourselves. In this he found a stirring appeal to our self-respect, for the energetic prosecution of the vast work yet unaccomplished. In South America we had not been idle. The completion of Lt. Gilliss and McRae's chiefly astronomical survey in Chili, a work of vast magnitude, was to be appropriately presented to the public by Congress, in a series of costly quarto volumes; of which the first will contain the narrative of the expedition, the remainder, the purely scientific results. The expense of this work to Government, we learn, will be some two hundred thousand dollars. The grant for the expedition was about eighteen thousand. As a companion or offshoot to this enterprise, there was forthcoming the narrative of Edmund Reed Smith, who had been attached to Gilliss' party, and who had made, by himself a month's tour of exploration among the Araucanian Indians, a warlike tribe who had kept themselves hitherto [illegible] investigation. Mr. Smith [illegible] with their very customs and customs. His book, we understand, is in the press of the Harpers.

North America presented at this moment two prominent topics in the Arctic Regions and the choice of Railway Routes to the Pacific. Both these subjects were simply illustrated in two huge maps drawn by the chartographer of the Society, Mr Schroeter, one of which, exhibiting the vast surface of the United States, was traversed by the three great proposed railway tracks laid down in red tape pinned to the surface;—the other was a most carefully drawn map of the Arctic regions, exhibiting the continent of Asia and of America. On these maps, as well as on another special Arctic chart and a large general map of the world, on Mercator's projection, Dr. Hawks was followed in his references by the well-directed wand of his able assistant.

Of the Arctic region, Dr. Hawks spoke in reference to the fate of Sir John Franklin, the title to the discovery of Grinnell Land, and the present expedition of Dr. Kane. The first he traced in his westward journey from Beechey Island, where he was last seen.

Relying greatly on Franklin's obedience of his orders, to make for the southward and westward, Dr. Hawks maintained it to be highly improbable that he had gone very far up Wellington Channel, and followed his path, in imagination, to Cape Walker, west of Beechey Island, where, meeting obstacles which had impeded his progress, he had turned southward through Peel's Sound, and thence found his way to the mouth of Back river, where his remains were said to have been discovered;—in which event Sir John Franklin himself would be the discoverer of what is called the northwest passage; though, in reality, the passage has not been made by water. Captain McClure still had a long distance to carry his ship, the Investigator, when he left her. This was a new point in reference to Sir John Franklin. Another was, that taking the Indian story of the burial of the party on the northern coast, after an alleged death by starvation and a resort to cannibalism, it was more probable to suppose that they had fallen by the treachery and spirit of revenge of the Esquimaux, a party of whom had been slain by one of the members of Back's party, on the previous English expedition, on the very spot.

It was about this part of his discourse that Dr. Hawks commented plainly upon the discreditable and unofficer-like conduct of Sir Edward Belcher, in deserting five ships while leaving one of the specific orders of the Admiralty unaccomplished, the relief of Capt. Collinson in the Enterprise.

Next followed an allusion, or rather a full tribute, to the humanity of Mr. Henry Grinnell, coupled with a most touching mention of Lady Franklin. No orator can touch this string with more feeling than Dr. Hawks. On that occasion, it is not too much to say that he drew "tears from eyes unus'd to weep." The eulogy and compliment were softened by the pathos. Mr. Grinnell was present, and the mention of his name was received with loud applause.

With regard to the naming of Grinnell Land, Dr. Hawks exposed with great skill, the disingenuousness exhibited in the publication of the several English charts which had appeared by authority, in which acquiescence with the undoubted facts of the prior American discovery, was still grudgingly withheld—the latest result of progress in that quarter, being in publishing a map with the title Prince Albert's Land, removed or expunged from its previous place, and leaving the lettering due to Grinnell, blank. Not less than this ungracious conduct of the Admiralty, was the obvious conflict of testimony to support the claim, in the publications of Ommoney and Penny, which, unfortunately, were either absurd in themselves or at war with their own previously published statements. The merits of this question, in which England can hardly much longer keep back the meed of justice from Grinnell, were admirably presented; and though the subject was familiar to many of his hearers, we are confident that others now understood it for the first time. Of Kane he spoke warmly, and justly of the rare merits of his book. He thought he was in perfect safety, but that it was proper the Government should send a steamer in May, to carry him supplies or relief, should it prove wanting.

Of the three great Pacific routes, that to the north, explored by Gov. Stevens, was considered first. Its general convenience of transit through the extensive water communication of the Columbia, the head waters of the Missouri and the St. Lawrence, were commented upon. This was in the general latitude of the Rocky Mountains crossed by Lewis and Clarke, who found there, in winter, but a slight quantity of snow. The same facility has been lately observed. Testing this by the laws of physical geography, Dr. Hawks suggested that the moisture from the Pacific was mainly deposited before it reached there, and that from its position but little snow might be looked for in that region. It was, moreover, an elevated table-land in the centre of the continent—and consequently, less likely to be visited by rains and snows.

Turning next to Benton's proposed central route, while Dr. Hawks expressed a wish that it might be found practicable, he feared that it came in contact with the Rocky Mountains at one of their highest points of elevation, where several large rivers, flowing in different directions, had their origin, and where the deposit of snow might be expected to be large, either from the course of the westerly or southerly winds—the elevation of Coochatope Pass being eleven thousand and eighty-two feet, thus, apparently, too near the perpetual-snow line. This was one difficulty in that route. Benton's line, moreover, between 37 and 39 degrees, must have the great inconvenience of traversing, if it were straight, the desert in its widest part; while Mr. Fremont's letter to Benton on his last tour, proved that he could not pass *straight* into California, inasmuch as he came out in the head waters of Kern river, many miles south of Benton's alleged parallels, and must probably have made Walker's Pass or its immediate vicinity. But if the desert were traversed, there certainly was no known pass on the line of the Sierra Nevada straight into California.

The Southern route, starting either from the Atlantic coast at Beaufort, N. C., where there is a good harbor for large vessels, or from Galveston or some other point on the coast of Mexico, can undoubtedly be carried as far west as El Paso. From that point, according to the opinion of Mr. Bartlett, the United States Commissioner, there is no difficulty in carrying a road on the south side of the Gila, crossing the Colorado at or near its junction with it. Thence, the distance across the desert is but one hundred miles, and the road might enter California by Walker's Pass, if that be practicable, and keeping south of the Sierra Nevada, might proceed to San Diego. In this latter case, it would have but an elevation of thirty-five hundred feet to encounter. Whether a road from San Francisco to San Diego, is practicable, has not yet been determined.

In this portion of his discourse, Dr. Hawks relied much upon the well-digested information of Mr. J. R. Bartlett, the late Commissioner, in his published volumes, and also of Lt. Maury.

In conclusion, Dr. Hawks paid a handsome tribute to the scientific education of West Point; remarking how often in the course of his statements he had occasion to speak of persons with a military designation prefixed to their names; and urged the pursuits of the Society upon young men of wealth and taste, who could desire no nobler field for the exercise of their active or contemplative powers, assuring them, in the words of the poet, that

> Nature never did betray
> The heart that loved her.

The operations of the Society were simple:—fortnightly council meetings, where the topics were discussed; monthly meetings, with addresses from travelers and others, open to the public; and collections of maps and books, easy of access to all, at the rooms. These are all certainly measures conducted with the greatest liberality by the members, who should meet with cordial assistance. Every merchant of wealth should be a liberal supporter of the Society. Mr. Grinnell has set the example, and Dr. Hawks, among others, has shown what literature can accomplish for it.

Though Dr. Hawks spoke for three hours and a quarter on these various subjects, his voice was not weakened at the close; and though his example would be a dangerous precedent for other lecturers, yet on this occasion he was listened to with interest by his audience, till the close.

American Steamers for the European War.—It is asserted, in one of the Southampton (English) papers, that the British government have just despatched two naval officers to the United States, to purchase a large number of steamers for war purposes. Vessels of light drafts of water for use in the sea of Azof and in the Baltic, are the class understood to be wanted.

N. Y. Evening Post.

If we are good, example is the best lustre of virtue; if we are bad, shame is the best step to amendment.

The Winking Madonna Coming.—We are informed on what is considered good authority, that his eminence the Pope, in token of his gratitude to Archbishop Hughes, and the other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, in the United States, for the zeal and earnestness exhibited in aiding the settlement of the Immaculate Conception, has consented that the famous winking Madonna of Rimini, shall come to this country. Arrangements, we are informed, were making at last dates, for its transportation hither, and according to our information, the distinguished stranger may be looked for in this city, on or about the first of April. The most of our readers, probably are well acquainted with the supernatural powers attributed to this wonderful picture. The winking of its eyes, superinduced by no apparent human agency, is considered an especial manifestation of the favor of the august original, above, and the priesthood who have it in keeping, as might naturally be supposed, were disinclined to permit so good a card to be taken away from them. The good Pio Nino however, insisted that the Madonna should come to America, and come it will, it wind and tide favor. This Winking Madonna must not be confounded with the medals, having her likeness, which the Holy Father had previously presented the American Bishops with. The Medals were all that the American Bishops were deserving of,—it was thought, at first,—but in view of the troublous state of the times, as affecting the church, on this side of the Atlantic, on second thought, it was resolved that the original picture should be transmitted, in order to make all due impression upon the laity.

But this is not all. We are assured, on the same authority from which we derive this interesting piece of intelligence, that the famous Weeping Madonna is also coming to the United States. Probably they will both come in one and the same vessel. Their appearance here, time and circumstances considered,—will be an event in the Roman Catholic world of no ordinary interest and importance.

We are not prepared to advance an opinion of the estimate which intelligent Romanists, in America, are disposed to put upon the miraculous performances attributed to the two pictures in question, as some of the worthiest men,—prelates as well as laymen—within the bosom of the church—have been bold enough to declare the Immaculate Conception dogma as a thing blasphemous and impious,—we dare say, they will not be likely to believe all that is claimed for these paintings. However, let us not anticipate. All Italy has been moved by their winking and weeping,—pilgrims have flocked to their shrines from all parts of Europe. How the thing is going to operate, among us here, we shall hear, and see, anon.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Politicians vs. the People.—One of the *idiosyncracies* of a Republican Government, is to be on exhibition, at Albany, to-day. The farce is to be gone through with, in the Capitol, of choosing to the U. S. Senate a gentleman to represent this great State, there, who, no fair-minded, sound-judging man, can doubt, would not receive the suffrages of anything like a respectable proportion of its citizens, were they called upon, right straight out, to say "ay" or "no." There are some political gamesters who will affect a denial of this truth, we dare say,—for they are in the habit of assuming almost anything,—but there is not one of them who is willing to give proof of his sincerity, by going before the People for a verdict. However, these things are precisely well understood, now, and all that is left for the people is to submit to the wire-pullers, and with the best grace possible. In the words of an opponent of the Caucus Dictators, Wm. H. Seward is not the man we wanted to represent us in the U. S. Senate. We want one who can take every man in the Senate by the hand as a brother who can legislate for California—for South Carolina—for all the States—but such a man is not Wm. H. Seward. However, we say again, the word has gone forth—Seward must be elected, and in the polluted atmosphere which surrounds this Capitol, it is impossible to prevent it.

N. Y. Express.

The Czar's Proposals for Peace.—Speaking of the sincerity of the Czar's proposals for peace, the Liverpool Times uses the following positive language:

"We have reason to know, *from a source of unquestionable authority*, that the British Government *are fully convinced of the sincerity of the Czar's desire for peace*, and it is more than probable that the forthcoming Congress at Vienna may really settle the question. The fact is undeniable that he desires peace, and will even go beyond the four points in order to secure it. He is willing, we have been given to understand, to exceed the four points by consenting to a large maritime reduction in the Black Sea, and to the presence there of a maritime force in the interest of the Western Powers. He desires, nevertheless, to retain Sebastopol; and if the Allies now succeed in destroying that fortress he will not pledge himself not to rebuild it. Mr. Cobden stated this fact at Leeds on Wednesday; but no one supposed for an instant, what we have now strong reason to believe, that he spoke from inspiration. This information has reached us *from a quarter so high that it may be relied on* as the exposition of the Czar's feelings at the present time."

From the Connecticut Courant.

Give us a true and complete National Independence, instead of looking to foreign nations for the most beautiful, finished, and perfect products of human labor, and you shall see the best, most fruitful, and most cultivated minds seeking employment in those industrial arts which enrich and adorn our country. Have you not already noticed that the young men who annually leave our colleges are less and less inclined to flock into the so-called learned professions? Have you not observed that they are more disposed than formerly to become architects, engineers, artists, inventors—hand-workers as well as head-workers? Give them but the field of labor; cease to look abroad for the luxuries which prosperity has converted into necessaries; give to American labor the privilege of doing American work, and you shall have a race of artizans, skilful, educated, and scientific, competent not only to build your cities, discover your inventions, adorn your temples and palaces, but also to understand the policy and advise the measures of your Government, able alike to defend your institutions from the assaults of the foreign invader and the arts of the domestic demagogue.—*James Dixon.*

Broadcloth Factories Stopping.—The Auburn (N. Y.) Woolen Manufacturing Company, which for two years past have been making broadcloths, has, it is stated, suspended operations. Their building originally cost $148,000, but in 1852 was sold for $15,000. A similar factory at Burlington, N. J., whose building and mills originally cost $250,000, but a year after, being, unsuccessful, sold for $46,000, is now working only five eighths time. At Little Falls, (N. Y.) two very large mills, manufacturing broadcloths, the Wool-growers and the Saxony Woolen, have stopped. In Utica and its neighborhood, the Empire mills, the Clayville, and the Washington run no longer, and the Globe mill, the New York Post says, has lost all its capital, and the stock holders have been assessed to pay its debts.

INTERESTING GEOGRAPHICAL PAPER.

At the regular meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society of New York on Tuesday evening last, the following interesting paper from Mr. George Schroeter, on Forests—their distribution, and influence on civilization—was read by the President, Dr Hawks:

The paper was illustrated by a map, showing two belts of forests across the globe, one in the north temperature, and one in the torrid zone. The northern belt commencing at the western shore of the Pacific, covers two-thirds of the breadth of Siberia, and extends from the Pacific to the shores of Norway. A southern branch runs down across Poland into European Turkey, and stretches over the Caucasus, the Alps, the Appenines and the Pyrenees. It appears, too, in Africa on the Atlas range in Barbary. On this Continent it re-appears throughout the Eastern United States and Canada, and is found on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and thence westward to the Pacific. The torrid belt covers India, the islands beyond, a belt across Africa below the Desert of Sahara, and in America from the Steppes of Buenos Ayres to the plains of Mexico. Traces of a south-temperate belt are found in New-Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, Madagascar, Southern Africa and Patagonia. The northern zone is characterized by a preponderance of pines, beeches, oaks, and the like, while the torrid zone shows an infinite number of palms, mangroves, myrtles, ferns and reeds, developed to the size of trees—all characterized by large, beautifully shaped leaves, and woven together by countless parasites. The southern belt has trees analogous to those of the northern, but only analogous. It has not oaks, beeches or pines, but trees corresponding to these, and it is a remarkable fact that none of them give much shade or shelter.

The species which mark the temperate zone are exclusive, and are not generally found together, while in the torrid zone all varieties embrace each other in perfect harmony.

The great fucus banks which are in some portions of the ocean so thick as even to obstruct navigation, seem to be but a continuation of these belts across the oceans. They are genuine forests, for it can scarcely be a misuse of the word to call sea weeds two hundred feet long, trees. A remarkable bank of this sort is found on the southern and western coasts of Patagonia, belonging to the southern zone. The northern zone is found in beds just south of Iceland and Greenland. Of the countries destitute of forests, beside the polar regions, there is a broad belt extending across China, Central Asia, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Sahara, south-western Europe, and it is prolonged in the deserts and prairies of the United States and the table lands of Mexico. Another belt, south of the equator, comprises a great portion of Australia, Southern Africa, and the islands of South America. Some of these countries probably never were wooded, but of Persia, Syria, Greece, and Northern Africa, we have historical proof that when they stood at the summit of civilization, they were well covered with forests. We know this also of the plateau of Mexico. Civilization uses a vast amount of wood, although for many purposes it is being fast superseded; but it is not the necessary use of wood that is sweeping away the forests of the United States, so much as its wanton destruction. We should look to the consequences of this. Palestine, once well wooded and cultivated like a garden, is now a desert—the haunt of Bedouins; Greece, in her palmy days the land of laurel forests, is now a desolate waste, Persia and Babylon in the cradles of civilization, are now covered beneath the sand of deserts, produced by the eradication of their forests. It is comparatively easy to eradicate the forests of the North, as they are of a gregarious order—one class succeeding another; but the tropical forests, composed of innumerable varieties growing together in the most Democratic union and equality, are never eradicated. Even in Hindostan all its many millions of population have never been able to conquer the phœnix-life of its tropical vegetation. Forests act as regulators, preserving snow and rain from melting and evaporating, and producing a regularity in the flow of rivers draining them. When they disappear thunder storms become less frequent and heavier, the snow melts in the first warm days of Spring, causing freshets, and in the Fall the rivers dry up and cease to be navigable. These freshets and droughts also produce the malaria which is the scourge of Western bottom lands. Forests, although they are are at first an obstacle to civilization, soon become necessary to its continuance. Our rivers not having their sources above the snow line are dependent on forests for their supply of water, and it is essential to the future prosperity of the country that they should be preserved.

Forests put the stamp of their own character on the poetry and philosophy of nations. The Hindu, overpowered by the luxuriance of Indian vegetation, lives a passive life, and adopts a dreamy, speculative philosophy. In Germany and England the universal oak has become sacred, and has created a gothic architecture in his own image, and many a lay of the merry green woods. Is not Robin Hood connected with Sherwood, and the Percys with the forests of Cheviot? Far different is the character of the Scandinavian. He lives beneath the sombre, majestic pines, and his poetry and mythology have formed themselves after the same bold pattern. The Slavic race has chosen the lime tree, (although in some old Russian songs the Oaks of Kiew are celebrated;) and the lime-tree has given name not only to the German city of Leipzig, but also to a Panslavic secret society, the *Lipa Slovanska* or Slavain Linden.

British Beze of Detroit.—This Roman Catholic prelate, having offended the Pope, was summoned to Rome, where he has long been kept a prisoner, and without hope of restoration to liberty. The Detroit Tribune says:—

"It would seem, that by an act worthy of the darkest days of the Inquisition, a man who has committed no crime except that he performed the duties of his sacred office to the entire satisfaction of the Diocese, has been immured in a dungeon for the rest of his days! And the Catholics of Detroit quietly submit to this flagrant outrage upon them and render slavish obedience to one who is willing to become the tool of the Romish hierarchy! It cannot always last."

A man named Samuel S. Chappell, of Pennsylvania, aged about 55 years, and by occupation a book and lace pedler, was arrested by the Marshal of Montgomery, Alabama, and taken to Savannah, Georgia charged with stealing a negro girl, the property of J. W. Sandiford, Esq., of the latter place. The girl was dressed in men's clothing, but promptly gave her name when questioned. Chappell acknowledges that this is not his first commission of the crimes of which he stands committed.

A Widow's Lament.—The Shasta Courier has the subjoined experience of an Oregon widow, during her sojourn on the Pacific coast:

"I have indeed been most unfortunate; both of my arms are slightly palsied, each of my legs have been broken, my health is gennerally bad; I have had four husbands in my time, but they all gave up and died, poor things, and I had four yoke of oxen, and the cussed Indians stole and eat them.

Nuts for the Standard to Crack.—We propose, from time to time, (says the Raleigh Star,) for the edification of our neighbor of the Standard, to give some of the views of the ultra press at the North, relative to the great American movement. It is queer that abolitionists at the North and Pierce papers at the South, should be both waging war upon the American party for directly opposite reasons.

Here is something for the Standard to consider upon. Let it read and see what sort of company it keeps.

The Jefferson Democrat, a roaring, ranting, blustering, abolition paper, published at Charlon, Ohio, says:

"As a National party, the Know Nothings are Pro-Slavery, and this fact is fully proved by their open advocacy of a Southern man, and Slaveholders."

"Is it possible that any Anti-Slavery man can be so blind to the interests of freedom, as to give his influence directly or indirectly, to an organization which openly declares their opposition to any Anti-Slavery agitation? The whole scheme, in our opinion, is controlled by southern men, who endeavor to appeal to the religious prejudices of the Northern people against the Catholics, in order to divert the attention of the people from the great question of the day—*American Slavery.* Every day's reports of the doings of the order, convince us more and more of this fact, and we think the public will soon be satisfied that *no good to the anti-slavery cause*, can by any possibility come out of a secret political organization."

Pretty strong this; but no stronger than the following, which we copy from the Cleaveland Leader, a free-soil paper situated in the heart of Giddings' district, (the Western Reserve.) This is the strongest abolition district in the Union—by the by:

"We write as no alarmist, but coolly. We embrace the good and the bad elements in the order, and gauge it deliberately. And while thus cool and deliberate, we say, if the course and policy of the "American movement" be not checked or changed, an utter and disgraceful ruin will crush it. No power can save it. It will be overwhelmed by its own treason to freedom at home; and by the re-action caused by its own base alliance with desporism there. It will die and damn every prominent man known to lead in it."

New Feature in Trade.—A North Carolina merchant, who was largely indebted to a mercantile firm of which he had purchased heavily, failed on the 8th ult, and made an assignment of all his property, excluding all Northern creditors. This information is furnished by his legal adviser to a New York house. The name of the individual is not given, but the initials are S. D. L.

Phil. American.

By the granting of the Greenville and French Broad and Rabun Gap charters, we do sincerely and candidly believe that our Legislature has signed, sealed and delivered to South Carolina all chances that there might otherwise have existed of securing Western trade, by means of a Railroad taking the proposed route of the Western extension, as indicated in the report of Major Gwynn. We don't think such a road would have any chance—we don't see the slightest use in carrying it over the Blue Ridge, in the direction of Chattanooga, to be met and anticipated by shorter and more favorable rival routes chartered by us, but enuring to the benefit of our neighbors. We go for extending a road wherever there is a reasonable prospect of a return to the State either directly from the work itself, or indirectly in enhancing the value of property subject to taxation. But we do not see the use in actually throwing away money, where neither end can be subserved. But let us wait and see, before we finally make up our minds.—*Wil. Jour.*

An Opinionated Jury.—We have heretofore mentioned that Sherman M. Booth, editor of a Free Soil paper in Milwaukie, has been convicted of aiding the escape of a fugitive slave, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1000. The jury which found him guilty adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That while we feel ourselves bound by a solemn oath to perform a most painful duty, in declaring the defendant guilty of the above charge, and thus make him liable to the penalties of a most cruel and odious law, yet at the same time, in so doing, we declare that he performed *a most noble, benevolent and humane act*, and we thus record our condemnation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and earnestly commend him to the clemency of the Court."

In addition to this, a public subscription has been opened to collect funds to pay his fine for him, and already a large amount has been given in sums of $1.

MULGRUBBINS AT THE POST OFFICE.

SCENE—POST OFFICE—GENERAL DELIVERY.

Seventeen men in a line waiting for their turn at the window, while the following conversation transpires between one Fitzpatrick Mulgrubbins, at the head, and the gentlemanly Post-office clerk:—

Mulgrubbins—is there anything for me, to-day sir?

Post Office Clerk—What name, sir?

Mulgrubbins—Fitzpatrick Mulgrubbins.

Clerk—[Handing him a letter]—Five cents.

Mulgrubbins—Faith, an its only three cents I have with me, at all—I'm sure you'll trust me for the other two?

Clerk—I'll lay it aside, and you may call for it again.

Mulgrubbins—Ock! be, Jabers, an I'm just after going to Concinnati, and I'll not be back again, at all, at all.

Clerk—Then surely I can't trust you—pass on quick!

Mulgrubbins—Oh, stop, stop; and shure I have a plenty of money; but I thought ye cud well afford to take three cents for it, an minding I'll buy two, what will ye charge for 'em?

Clerk—[In a passion]—Don't keep those men (Exit Pat without the letter.)—*N. Y. Express.*

Courtesy of the Bear.—It was stated in the Salem Register that a living bear was left on board the ship Favorite, wrecked near Baker's Island, when the crew abandoned her. The bear during the passage had exhibited those unamiable traits of character which have become proverbial; but his instinct soon discovered that the pounding of the ship upon the rocks, which caused such a lively commotion among the ship's company, threatened danger or total destruction to himself, although a passenger and heretofore presumptuous of that distinction. He immediately began to coax and fondle the seamen, in the hope of inducing them to suffer him to join them in any mode of extricating themselves from the appalling danger; but they were forced to leave him to his uncomfortable reflections on board the wrecked ship.

When Capt. Morris, of the steamer R. B. Forbes, boarded the ship late in the afternoon, bruin was disposed to be very civil, and in a wheedling way laid his paw upon his shoulder, as gently as was consistent with a cordial welcome. His docility led to his being kindly treated, and he was brought to the city by Capt. Morris.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At the last annual meeting of the Cleveland Agricultural Society, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Society be directed to extend, through the newspapers, an invitation to the citizens of neighboring counties to join with us in our Annual Agricultural Fair and compete with us for the premiums awarded for the productions of general industry.

The next Fair will be opened on the first Wednesday in October 1855, and continue three days.

From the Minutes

JOHN P. McLEAN, Secy.

Carolinian and Argus copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A RICH GOLD MINE.

Eben Reynolds's Mine, 6 miles North of this place, (Troy,) bids fair to equal any mine yet discovered in the State, (Gold Hill *perhaps* excepted.) The vein at the depth of 80 feet is [illegible] feet wide, and seems to be one entire mass of ore, some of which is poor, as might be expected of a vein of that size, but the most of it is very rich, intermixed with copper. The mine is situated in that high and broken country lying between the waters of Little River and Denson's Creek, and is truly a land of minerals, if indications are to be relied on.

Would not Professor Emmons have been proper to have made the discovery? Or does he feel remiss in duty in neglecting this portion of the State?

Troy, N. C. Feb. 5, 1855.

We are sorry to learn that Daniel H. McLean, Esq., of Robeson county, met with the misfortune of having his house, together with nearly all its furniture, consumed by fire on Saturday night last.—*N. C. Argus.*

Melancholy Accident.—In the northern part of this county, near Averasboro, on Thursday the 25th ult., Mr. John B. Parker was killed by the falling of a tree. He was engaged in clearing new ground, and was caught under a falling tree and instantly killed. A friend writes us, says:

"The deceased was about 65 years old, and was an upright and pious man. We could not lose any man in this neighborhood whose death is more regretted. He leaves a wife and two children and a large circle of friends to mourn their sad bereavement."—*North Carolinian.*

Desperation of Poverty.—Compared to the poor shivering people who are without work, money, fuel or food, the inmates of our jails are well off. It is for this reason that in winter many throw themselves in the way of arrest, to get committed to prison. In Cincinnati, lately, a poor Irish girl named Mary Cavanagh, stole a basket for the express purpose of being sent to prison during the bitter cold weather.

Fanny Fern Daguerreotyped.—She is full forty. Sports curls like a girl of seventeen. They are auburn—poetically so. Has a keen flashing eye. Nose between Grecian and Roman, rather thin and rather good looking. Cheeks with a good deal—quite too much—coloring. Comes of rouge. Bad taste, but no business of ours. Lips well turned, and indicative of firmness rather than of—sugar. Chin handsomely chiseled. Whole countenance betokens a woman of spirit, and high nature generally. Form fine. Chest a model. Not surpassed. Carriage graceful and stately. Rather tall and emphatically genteel. Pretty foot. Ankle to match. Hand small. Likes to show it. Dresses in the cut-and-dash school. Fond of ribbons, laces, milliners, &c., generally. Talks rapidly. Is witty and brilliant, cutting and lashful. Proud as Lucifer. Fond of fun. Hates most of her relations. Treats her father and Nat. almost brutefully. Has three as pretty girls as ever wore curls. Is proud of them and justly. Is heartless. Is a flirt. Lives in Clover. Is worth $20,000. Got it by pen and ink. When passing the street takes eight out of ten. On the whole—wonderful woman is Fanny.

Boston Dispatch.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,

For 1855; price $1; for sale by

Feb 8 E. J. HALE & SON.

TURPENTINE LANDS.

WE will sell 1000 Acres of Pine Land, 17 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road. This Land is well Timbered, and not a pine has been cut or boxed. The price is below the usual figure for such lands, and terms accommodating.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

☞ We will attend Col. King's Sale on 22d instant, which is in the vicinity of the Lands.

Town papers copy.

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines

for Feb'y, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

FIRST CLASS

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES

Taken at WEAR'S,

At Seventy-Five Cents.

ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.

Feb'y 1. J. S. WEAR. 72-tf

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Too True to be questioned!! Magic, and Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These extraordinary medicines have just effected another astonishing cure on a lad of the name of Archibald Thorne, aged twelve years, (son of Wm. Thorne, Galvesten,) for eight years the poor little fellow was covered with scorbutic sores; it became distressing to his parents to see him suffer. They despaired of his ever being cured, and it did look like it, until they tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which like Aladin's Lamp, merely required using, and the wishes of the wisher were obeyed, so the parents of this child used Holloway's Pills, and well rubbed in the Ointment, and in three weeks, by these remedies alone, he was completely cured!!!

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1855

RIGHT VIEWS.—We are indebted to the Greensborough Patriot for the following liberal article:—

Any county that will *persevere* in sending to the Legislature, such liberal, intelligent, and eminently representatives as Cumberland usually elects, certainly merits much at the hands of the ingenuous from other portions of the State. If our memory be correct, when the charter for the N. C. Rail Road was before the Legislature, when every thing was in doubt, and gloom, as to success, and when all who voted for it were in danger of the political guillotine, Mr. Dobbin seceded from the Speaker's Chair and with all the ability and eloquence he possessed advocated this great State work, although it could not be of any direct benefit to Cumberland and Fayetteville.

And during the present Legislature, we have been gratified to observe the same patriotic devotion to the interests of the whole State, by Mr. Winslow, in the Senate, and Mr. Shepherd, in the Commons. And we hope before the adjournment of the Legislature, some measure will be consummated that will revive and enlarge the business of the ancient town of Fayetteville, and bring permanent wealth and general prosperity to the noble county of Cumberland.

The above is no more than just, but it is in a very different spirit from the action of the Commoners from Guilford, and of the majority of that House. We think that those members will find, when they go home, that public opinion concurs with the Patriot, and not with themselves.

A friend has mentioned to us facts which put the denial of our claim in a strong light. The Legislature has, within a few years, and including this year, appropriated say ten millions, in round numbers, to internal improvements. This could not have been done without the votes of Cumberland county, which have been freely given for the sake of the great cause. Now Cumberland county, although there are 84 counties in the State, pays one-thirtieth part of all the taxes paid into the State Treasury. Of course, therefore, Cumberland has thus voluntarily assumed one-thirtieth part of all the debt created for the internal improvement of other parts of the State, equal to, say, $333,333. Yet when she asked, not for a gift, but for an endorsement of bonds, to the amount of $244,000, to be secured by property worth double that amount, she is refused, and refused by those to whom she has freely voted millions! and nearly all of which millions have been used to her damage! This is such legislation as some persons ought to be ashamed of.

ADJOURNMENT.—Both Houses have agreed to adjourn on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock M.

Mr. Turner delivered a speech in the House of Commons on the 7th instant, on an amendment which he submitted to the bill chartering the Fayetteville and Beaufort Rail road, to stop said road at Warsaw, which it would gratify us very much if he would publish. We understand a large number of the members of the House also desire its publication. We cannot give even a synopsis of the speech. In the course of his remarks, however, he alluded to the zest with which his democratic friends were coming into the advocacy of internal improvement projects; and thought they were becoming dangerous auxiliaries—that they were disposed to go too far; and thought the Whig party occupied much the same position towards the Democrats as did a certain man named Dick Steele towards the famous Addison, who, after being employed by Steele to aid him in the publication of a literary periodical, found that Addison wrote so much better than himself, that his own literary reputation was injured by his auxiliary. The hit was a very happy one. We repeat, again, the hope that Mr. Turner will give his speech to the public.—*Raleigh Star.*

However much Mr. Turner's remarks in opposition to the Coal field's Railroad may have added to his reputation as a maker of speeches, we doubt if their publication will add to his reputation as a legislator holding *just* and liberal North Carolina views.

There are some of us who think that the remarks of Col. Steele, of Richmond, who replied to Mr. Turner and spoke with much ability in favor of the road and the claims of this Town and County, evinced a much more catholic spirit. The thanks of this community are due him not only for his advocacy of its interests, but for his plain talk to the men who had run their arms up to their elbows into the public crib and now dare to deny to others the right to touch it with the tips of their fingers. We should like to see his and Mr. T's remarks published together.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

MAXWELL CHAMBERS, Esq., of Salisbury, died in that place on Wednesday night last, of Pneumonia, after an illness of three days. His age was 75. He was one of the wealthiest men in the State, and, as one of the Salisbury papers says, "was industrious, economical, just, temperate, and charitable."

MINISTER TO SPAIN.—It is said that Mr. Breckenridge has declined this office, in consequence of the ill health of his wife, and that Senator Dodge of Wisconsin has been nominated in his place.

FALLING OFF IN THE REVENUE.—The revenue from duties has fallen off $6,351,000 within the last seven months, as compared with the same months of the preceding fiscal year.

This fact would seem to render unnecessary any reduction of the tariff with a view to a reduction of revenue. Besides, should the Bounty Land Bill pass, as is almost certain, two or three millions of revenue from sales of lands will be cut off. But the most satisfactory phase of this falling off of revenue from customs, is, that there is a pause in the excessive consumption of foreign goods. It shows that the importations during these seven months have been twenty-five millions less than for the corresponding months of 1854. That is the way to put an end to hard times. We are ceasing to buy a vast deal more than we sell.

COLD WEATHER.—The Northern papers abound with notices of intense cold and deep snows. In New York city, on Wednesday, the thermometer stood at 10 degrees below zero. In the Eastern States it was from 10 to 30 degrees below zero. Snow drifts 15 feet high are mentioned. Rail road cars stopped, &c.

THE CAPE FEAR BAR.—The Wilmington Herald says that it has been informed "that the depth of water on the bar is now fifteen feet; and our pilots say that they can easily carry in or out a vessel drawing 14½ feet. It is believed that a constant deepening is going on as the work of improvement at the mouth of the River progresses. Vessels carrying from 450 to 500 tons *dead weight* are now loading at our wharves, and can proceed to sea without the least delay."

NEW YORK SENATOR.—Mr. Seward's majority over all others voted for was 22—Mr. Dickinson receiving the largest opposition vote, 19. There were some exciting scenes in the Legislature towards the close of the contest. Liar, perjurer, Benedict Arnold, and other endearing epithets were very freely bandied about, and we have little doubt with perfect justice on all sides.

A New York politician, call him by what party name you will, has few saint like qualities.

ANOTHER ABOLITION SENATOR.—Hon. Chas. Durkee, an "old-fashioned abolitionist" of the N. Y. Tribune school, has, it is said, been elected U. S. Senator from Wisconsin.

The Legislature of Illinois has elected Lyman Trumbull, free-soil and anti-Nebraska Democrat, U. S. Senator in place of Gen. Shields, whose term will expire in March. Gen. Shields has since been nominated for Congress.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS.—The Illinois Legislature has passed resolutions censuring the course of Senators Douglas and Shields on the Nebraska Bill. And it has rejected resolutions endorsing the Compromise Measures of 1850.

In the Supreme Court of Wisconsin the appeal of Booth and Rycroft, convicted in the Courts below of participating in the escape of a fugitive slave, has resulted in their acquittal; on the ground that the indictment was illegal.

Speaking of this case and the discharge from custody of Booth and Rycroft, the Baltimore Patriot says:

No case of the kind has ever occurred before in the United States—and the acquiescence in it by the Government of Washington, would be nothing less than an abrogation of all authority in the Courts of the United States to pass and act upon the laws of the United States.

The case calls for the prompt action of the Executive in Washington, and the public will wait with interest to see them do their duty, and thus sustain the authority under which they hold their offices.

CONGRESS.—In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, Mr. Wells, the new Senator from New Hampshire, spoke at length against the French Spoliation Bill. The Bill was then passed, 29 to 17. So that it only requires the President's signature to become a law and thus acquit the country of a debt long due.

$320,000 was then appropriated to remove obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Nothing of any interest occurred in the House.

On Wednesday, Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the citizens of Pawtucket, Mass., asking for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition of Slavery in the territories.

Mr. BROWN—Is that all they want?

Mr. SUMNER—That is the beginning.

On Friday, 57 private bills were passed.

VETO EXPECTED.—The Washington Star, kitchen organ of the Administration, says that there is little doubt that the President will veto the French Spoliation Bill, and the speech of the New Hampshire Senator against it confirms the impression. It was only a few weeks ago that the official paper announced the opposite course as probable.

The U. S. frigate Sabine was launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 3d inst. She had been on the stocks thirty years.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York received in premiums on marine insurance during the year 1854, the immense sum of $5,265,046 01. And it paid losses amounting to $4,469,970 23. Besides which, it paid in return premiums and expenses $554,047 57. So that the company made no money during the year 1854. Its profits for the preceding 12 years had been about five and a half millions, of which it retains a million as capital.

A LONG BRIDGE BURNED.—The rail road bridge over the Etowah river in Georgia was burned down on the 1st inst. It was 1920 feet long, and cost $100,000. When the bridge keeper discovered the fire he could have extinguished it with a bucket of water, but the water in the tubs was frozen, and before he could run to the river and back the fire had gained too much headway to be stopped.

CHEATING IN NEW YORK.—The annual report of the Weight and Measure Inspector has caused some astonishment in New York City. It appears that of 14,500 scales, weights, and measures, of all kinds, examined in the second district, *more than one-fourth* were incorrect! The scales and weights were generally correct, but less than ¼ of dry, and less than ⅓ of wet measures, were found correct.

The poorer classes in New York are the principal sufferers.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last notice:

By Nash, C. J. In Page v. Dower, in equity from New Hanover, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Freeman v. Moore, in equity, from Stanly, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Pearson, J. In Vickers v. Trice, in equity, from Orange, reforming a deed. Also, in Selby v. Selby, in equity, from Johnson, directing a decree for plaintiff, as prayed for.

By Battle, J. In Mayo v. Wood, from Greene, affirming the order of the Superior Court. Also, in Harr and wife v. Stone, affirming the judgment.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the SENATE on Thursday, Mr. Eaton, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution in relation to the Farmer's Bank, at Elizabeth City, made an extended report, which was ordered to be printed.

[See Report in another column.]

Mr. Eaton introduced a supplemental bill to the act establishing the County of Harnett.

Mr. Ashe, a bill for the better regulation of Wadesboro'.

The bill increasing the capital of the Bank of Charlotte passed its 2d reading.

The House amendments to the Western Extension bill were concurred in.

Remainder of the session occupied in discussion of the Revenue Bill.

In the COMMONS, on Thursday, a number of Plank Road bills were introduced—among others, one, by Mr. Whitaker, to incorporate the Raleigh & Cape Fear Company. And one, by Mr. Cofield, to amend the charter of the Raleigh & Fayetteville Road.

Bills authorizing a loan of $1000 to Robeson Institute; and a loan to Clinton Institute; incorporating Cape Fear Iron Mining Company; increasing capital stock of F. & W. Plankroad; and incorporating the Thomasville and Clemmonsville Plank Road, were passed.

We have received no account of Friday's proceedings in either House.

LATEST.—From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Feb'y 10.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—The Senate concluded its consideration of the Revenue bill today. A large number of amendments were made to the bill on its 2d reading, and several amendments made by the House were stricken out. Among others, it was moved to strike out that portion of the bill taxing Turpentine distilleries. Mr. Winslow, of Cumberland, took the floor and addressed the Senate at some length in favor of striking out that portion of the bill. His remarks were forcible and to the point, and the tax was stricken out. When the bill was read the 3d time, all the amendments of the Senate were stricken out and the bill passed its third reading in the same form as adopted by the House.

The bill concerning the trading with Slaves in Mecklenburg county passed its 3d reading.

The vote on the Moore and Montgomery plank road was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Morisey, and the bill passed its 3d reading—ayes 18, noes 14.

The subject of Banks was amply discussed in the House of Commons. The debate arose on the bill chartering the Bank of Wilmington. Mr. Baxter offered a substitute, but I was not able to learn its provisions, as the members were limited to ten minutes in addressing the House. It was, however, based to a certain extent on certificates of railroad stock. It was rejected by a large majority. An amendment to require a *bonus* from the Bank was rejected. Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved to amend by giving the State liberty to subscribe for an amount of stock in said bank equal to one half held by individual stockholders, if future Legislatures deem it proper. This was not voted on up to this writing.

Yours, Q. IN THE CORNER.

REPORT

Of the Committee on the Judiciary concerning the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire whether the "Farmer's Bank of Elizabeth City" has violated its charter in issuing certificates of deposit to circulate as money of a less denomination than three dollars; and if the said Committee should be of opinion that said bank has violated its charter, instructing them to report a resolution directing the Attorney General to institute legal proceedings against the said bank, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report: That they are of the opinion that the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, at Elizabeth City, has violated its charter in the particular hereinafter mentioned.

Your Committee are well satisfied that W. W. Griffin, the Cashier of said bank, in the month of February last, did issue various certificates of deposit to the amount of about $2,000, for sums under three dollars, having the general appearance of bank notes, which were intended to be used for the purposes of a circulating medium, and have so been used. The said Cashier of said bank when examined, according to his own request, before the Committee, stated that he issued said certificates without the previous knowledge or consent of the President or Directors; but your Committee are well satisfied from the evidence laid before them, that the act of the said Cashier was sanctioned by a majority of said Directors in about three days after it took place, and that it was also sanctioned in a short time by several Stockholders of the institution. It was stated by the Cashier, that in about three weeks after said certificates were put into circulation, the Directors of said bank passed a resolution forbidding any more issues of the kind; but this order was not made until those who had the control over this institution had reason to know that public indignation had been excited, and reason to apprehend that the law would be enforced against the corporation.

Your Committee, upon a view of all the circumstances of the case, are clearly convinced that the "Farmer's Bank of North Carolina" is responsible for the issuing of the said certificates, and has, in the manner aforesaid, violated its charter in a plain and palpable manner. The charter of said bank, granted by the General Assembly in 1852, contains no grant of a power to issue certificates of deposit, to be circulated as cash, for any amount whatever; and it could hardly be supposed by any one, that the General Assembly intended to allow said bank to issue such certificates, for small sums, and thus render the prohibition contained in the 16th section of said charter against notes under three dollars, completely nugatory.

Your Committee consider the issuing of said certificates, not only a violation of the charter of the company, but also an act of gross injustice to the public, and of great injury to the currency of the State.

Your Committee are also of the opinion, that said corporation has violated its charter, in not making its returns according to the requirements thereof.

Your Committee, therefore, report the accompanying resolution to the Senate, and recommend its passage. WM. EATON, Jr.

The resolution accompanying the report instructs the Attorney General to issue a *sci. fa.*, returnable before the Superior Court, that the said bank may show cause why its charter be not forfeited.

JOHN ROGERS.—The 300th anniversary of the martyrdom of this celebrated individual was observed by his descendants near Boston, Mass., on Sunday, the 4th inst. The proceedings have not been published. Perhaps they may throw some light upon the number of his children.

The Enquirer chooses to forget—that Ranton and Sumner were sent to the U. S. Senate by the Democratic Party in Massachusetts, but it forgets nothing concerning Wilson.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Atlantic arrived at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 27th ult.

England.—Lord John Russell has resigned, and it was generally supposed that the whole Cabinet would follow his course.

The Government has been severely denounced in Parliament, and the feeling of the people is in favor of peace.

From the East.—The Vienna Conference will meet on the 18th of February.

Affairs at Sebastopol are unchanged. 40,000 Russians are at Perekop with 80 guns.

Letters state that the French had carried the Flagstaff battery, and were waiting a favorable opportunity to blow it up.

The sickness was increasing among the Allies.

Letters from Odessa state that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea. They are well prepared by reinforcements, &c.

The Russians had made two sorties but were repulsed with considerable loss.

There were indications of another Carlist insurrection in Spain.

China.—Dates from China to the 12th state that affairs in the Southern part of the Empire were most critical. The Canton authorities have applied to the American and English Consuls for assistance. Trade was comparatively suspended.

Cotton was dull, prices in favor of buyers. Sales of the week 37,000 bales. Middling uplands 5d. Breadstuffs unchanged.

Marriages in Guilford.—During the year 1854, there were granted in the county of Guilford, 131 Marriage Licenses; and it is believed that there were 130 matrimonial knots tied in the county during the same period. But why not as many marriages as marriage licenses? Can't explain, farther than what madam rumor says, viz: that one disconsolate old widower procured his license prematurely, and then couldn't get the gal; cause why, don't know, 'ceptin,—

"She was too young, she was not fit;
She could not leave her mamma yet."

Greensborough Patriot.

The National Post Office.—A bill has passed the U. S. Senate which appropriates $300,000 for the enlargement of the white marble building at Washington occupied by the Post office Department. It will be so extended as to cover the whole block on which it stands, and leave in the centre a square court yard for mail carriages &c. So rapid has been the growth of the business of the Department, in consequence of the diminished rates of postage, the increase of population, and the spread of settlement westward, that the present edifice is altogether inadequate to the duties which must be performed.

The Immigrants arriving at New York from foreign ports during the month of January of the present year were 7982, being a falling off of 90 per cent., as compared with the same month of last year.

The loan of £20,000,000 asked for by Louis Napoleon, to prosecute the war in the East, has been enthusiastically met by the French people by a tender amounting in the aggregate to £60,000,000. The excitement and anxiety to subscribe in Paris and throughout the country, from the accounts we read, has had no parallel since the issue in London of the stock of the famous South Sea Bubble Scheme.

Louis Napoleon's adventures in England and America are well known to have been not of the most creditable description, and since his elevation to the throne of France, there are not wanting persons to make a parade of them. One of these has been found in New York, in Mr. John Lomas, formerly editor of the Brooklyn, L. I. Advertiser, who is preparing for publication a memoir of the Emperor's residence in New York. Of course nothing save the gratification of a prurient curiosity, is to be found in such a publication, and it can prove nothing against the Emperor, except that, like many other successful public men, he made a most unpromising beginning.

Unquenchable Fire.—The Pottsville (Pa) Register has the following account of an apparently unquenchable fire in the Silver Creek Collieries of that State:

Four years ago, what is now called the old breaker, at Thomas & Beaty's mine, caught fire from an explosion. The fire was communicated to the "dirt heaps" around, where it has been secretly burning ever since. It made its appearance again about five weeks ago, in the immediate vicinity of the new breaker. The mine has stopped, as well as every other mine in the neighborhood.

The coal mountain in Pennsylvania, which has been on fire since 1837, will probably soon be extinguished, as the fire is approaching a point which can be submerged in water. A mass of coal has been consumed three-eighths of a mile long, 60 feet wide, and 300 feet deep, equal to 1,420,000 tons of coal.

A Hard Sneeze.—A young lady of Bridgeton, while in the act of sneezing, came near dislocating her neck; she was insensible for some hours, and had it not been for the skill of the surgeon, who was immediately sent for, life would soon have been extinct.

Influence of Newspapers.—The Boston Board of Trade are endeavoring to extend the Western circulation of Boston newspapers, for the purpose of influencing trade in favor of that city.

Novel Law Suit.—A somewhat romantic suit has just been terminated in Franklin county. It seems that one John Lescher became pierced with the arrow of Cupid, and, wishing to heal the wound by lawful wedlock, he made proposals to the object of his affections, which, it seems, she received favorably; but the father, Mr. Jacob Wyant, being a prudent man, of much foresight, required the said John Lescher to enter into bonds of five hundred dollars, conditioned that the said John Lescher should live with his wife and treat her as a kind and affectionate husband should do; but the parties, after living together some months, separated, and this suit was brought to recover the amount of the bond. The case was first tried at the last April term of the Franklin Court, when Judge Kimmel decided the bond to be invalid. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and it was decided that the bond "was good, valid, and in accordance with the law." The case, therefore, came up again in the Franklin county courts, when the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of $979 76. The result of this suit may give a valuable suggestion to anxious fathers whose daughters are sought as partners at the altar, and an intimation of Mr. Wyant's forethought would show a prudent concern for their daughters' welfare.—*Carlisle (Pa.) Dem.*

His Hands full.—The editor of the Waukesha Democrat apologises for lack of editorial matter, by informing his readers that through the week he had been engaged in sundry law suits, and that at the time of going to press he was under arrest for four different warrants—one for assault and battery—one for riot—and one for assault and battery with intent to kill.

One of the most opulent of the Amsterdam capitalists died a few days ago, one Mynheer Vander B. He was during his lifetime very careful not to disclose to any one the amount of his possessions. He would not even confide in his notary. Thus, when a few years ago this worthy Dutchman—a Roman Catholic—made his will, he resolved not to permit even his professional adviser to have any thing to do in its composition. In the privacy of his own cabinet he made such a division of his almost fabulous wealth, as he deemed right. The document—his last will and testament—he then placed in an envelope, sealed it with his own signet, and transferred it to the archives of his notary, by whom (and four witnesses, as the law requires) it was signed, registered, and duly legalized as the will of the person whose signature it bore. On his death bed he communicated to certain of his friends the fact that one of the items in his will was 250 florins as a legacy for every Roman Catholic priest residing in Amsterdam. This was no great tax upon the good man's heirs, and Mother Church required some proof of affection from her dying son. He died shortly after, and the will was opened. But the shrewdness of a Dutch capitalist had been deceived. The Roman Catholic 'priests' were not mentioned in the document; that word had by some accident, escaped the writer's pen—and "I give and bequeath to every Roman Catholic (including priests, of course,) residing in Amsterdam at the time of my decease the sum of 250 florins," or words to that effect, thrilled on the astonished ears of the late capitalist's children, as the notary read to them their father's will.

Legal proceedings have been instituted by the family to obtain a rule against the enforcement of the will; but as the error cannot be proved, the writer of it was never afflicted with an hour's insanity, and his profits will far more than meet all the claims resulting from this singular accident, it is not probable the plaintiffs will obtain a verdict. Several claims, I hear, have already been made, and it will require about 12,000,000 florins to carry out the liberal conditions of the will. However, 40,000,000 or 50,000,000, it is said, will be left as a consolation for this injured family.

A sad occurrence took place a short distance above Fairmont on Saturday afternoon. Hundreds of skaters and lookers on were grouped about on the ice, and gladsome voices were heard on all sides. It was a beautiful sight—old and young enjoyed the sport, and many was the loud and merry laugh when some unfortunate wight suddenly fell and raised bumps on his head which are not described in any work on phrenology. All at once the joyous scene was changed to one of deepest sorrow. A piercing scream was heard, quickly followed by another, and the cry raised "they have broken in." Mr. Samuel Shinn, at the corner of Broad and Spruce streets, who was among the skaters, placed Miss Eliza Russel on a chair on runners, and was playfully amusing himself by propelling her in this manner over the ice. Getting some distance from the main crowd he struck upon some new made ice, which gave way under their united weight, and they were both drowned before assistance could reach them.

Mr. Shinn once rose to the surface, when one of the members of the skating club threw him the end of a shawl; which only missed his struggling grasp by about four inches. The most intense excitement prevailed. A boat was procured, and the bodies recovered in a few minutes, but all attempts to resuscitate them, were fruitless. The body of Mr. Shinn was hauled up from the bottom by a boat hook, and the body of Miss Russell was recovered a short distance from him under the ice. The water where the unfortunate couple were drowned, was only about five feet deep. It is supposed that Mr. Shinn in his eargerness to save the young lady, lost his presence of mind. Her dress was tied around her ancles with a handkerchief while she was on the fatal chair, or otherwise it might have buoyed her up. It was indeed a sorry sight, and brought tears to the eyes of nearly all who witnessed it. They were both young—Mr. Shinn being about 25 years of age and Miss Russell about 22.—They were betrothed, and a few more days would have made them man and wife. They are now wedded in death, and leave a large circle of friends to mourn their sad and untimely end.

Philadelphia paper.

A Yankee Giantess.—The Portland (Maine) Argus says there is a woman named Silva Hardy, a native of Wilton, in that State, who is seven feet six inches in height, weighs 330 lbs., is nearly 30 years of age, and is still growing.

Blessings which we have slighted when in our possession, are more highly prized when there is danger of our being deprived of them; and our hearts are more keenly touched by the anticipations of loss than by the fulness of enjoyment.

It is one of the wise and evident uses of sudden death, that we may so live with our friends, that come when and how it will, we may not add to the grievous loss the self-reproach of unkindness or neglected duties.

MARRIED,

By J. D. Cox, Esq., on the 25th of Jan'y, Mr. MARMADUKE WILLIAMS to Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAVEN, all of Randolph county.

By J. D. Cox, Esq., on the 30th of Jan'y 1855, Mr. YANCEY WILLIAMS to Miss NANCY WILLIAMS, daughter of Mr. John Williams, all of Randolph county.

DIED,

In Clinton, on the 6th inst., ELLA W., daughter of Dr. Thos. J. and Fannie E. Boykin, aged one year and six months.

In Mound Prairie, Hempstead county, Arkansas, on the 2d of January, Mrs. MARY M. MOORE, wife of Stephen Moore, Esq. aged 42 years. She was the oldest daughter of General Alexander Gray, of Randolph county, N. C., and the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom survive to mourn her loss.

In Chatham county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. MARGARET COTTON, wife of Gen. R. C. Cotton, aged 59.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7.—Brig Crocus to Gardiner, Me, fm Cardenas, leaking; Schrs C C Straton fm Philad, E Randall fm Little River, Araminta fm Baltimore, H E Vincent fm Charleston. 8.—Schrs Hope W Gandy fm Boston, L P Smith fm N York, Volante fm Jacksonville. 9.—Schrs. Pee Dee, Alba, J H Chadbourn, Henry Nutt, Oliver M Pettit and Brig Frank from New York.

NOTICE.

I SHALL SELL, on Thursday the 8th day of March next, on the premises, under a Deed of Trust given by James W. McRae, Esq., all his interest in

THE MONTGOMERY FACTORY,

it being four-fifths of the same, with the Lands, Buildings, and Machinery attached thereto.

The Factory is in good condition, buildings large, new and strong, and running 528 Spindles, with room for Looms and other fixtures. Also, an excellent and well finished two story Dwelling House, and out buildings, a good Store House, a Shoe Shop, Barn, Stables, &c. with the lands or lots attached to them.

Also, 220 Acres of LAND at Mount Gilead, with a large and convenient Store House, and a new and comfortable Dwelling House, out houses, and other buildings. This is a good stand for Mercantile Business, a good neighborhood, and the lands well adapted to farming. Various other property and articles will be sold at the same time and place.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day, and sale continued if necessary from day to day.

E. DEBERRY, Trustee.

Montgomery county, Feb. 1, 1855. 74-*ts

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. Feb'y 2.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for J W McAlister, E J Hale & Son, C Harmson & Co, C Goddard, H H Depo, Jas M Smith, A E Taylor.

Express Line. Feb. 9—Str Fairy, Feb. 10, Str Southerner and Lighters F Fries and Gov Morehead, with goods for D & W McLaurin, Allen Newsom, F Fries, Hunt, Adderton & Co, Ray & Pearce, John H Hall.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 12.

BACON—	9 a	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	27 a 28
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	11½ a 12½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 85 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	7⅞ a 8	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7½ a 7¾	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 25
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	60 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 60
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	a 8 25	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	7 75 a 8 00	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	7 50 a 7 75	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 25 a 7 50	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 00 a 1 05	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	60 a 65	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 10 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 10½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

We reduce quotations of Bacon, Rio Coffee, Salt, Cotton, Flour, and Lard. See above.

Yellow dip Turpentine $2, Scrape 1 10; Spirits 32 to 33.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

No transactions in Turpentine, but prices unchanged. Spirits 38; holders ask 39 to 40. Common Rosin dull at 1 05. Tar 1 75. N. C. Bacon 10 cents, cash, hog round. Cotton, 9 bales sold at 8½. 1 raft Timber sold at 6 50, and 3 at 7 50, 90 days.

At New York the cotton market is dull; middling uplands 8⅝. Spirits Turpentine 41 to 41½. Common Rosin 1 70. Southern Flour firm at 8 87 to 9 31.

At Charleston cotton 6 to 9¼.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,347,717 bales, against 1,450,397 last year. Decrease 102,680.

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

DAGUERREOTYPES.

CROWL & COCHRAN'S Daguerreotypes are gems of Art; for Beauty and Brilliancy of tone, they have no equal; taken daily for one Dollar and upwards. Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1855. 1t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of this School have the satisfaction to announce to their patrons and the community at large, that they have secured the services of the Rev. GEO. B. SCOTT, M. A. of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, as Principal.

Mr. Scott has been long and favorably known, in this country, in Scotland, and in England, as an able, diligent, and successful Instructor of Youth.

The friends of Education are respectfully invited to a *personal* examination of the system, the new system, of Collegiate training pursued in this Institution, whereby instruction in all the branches of a polite, scientific, and accomplished Education, can be expeditiously and effectually acquired.

TERMS.—$8, $12, and $20, per session of five months—one-half payable in advance.

Board can be obtained at $8 per month

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond county N. C. }
Feb. 3, 1855. } 74-y

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.

THE undersigned will receive applications until the 1st of March next, to take charge of the Boarding House in connection with the Laurinburgh High School, until the 10th of December next. There is sufficient room to accommodate 25 to 30 Boarders, leaving 3 large rooms for the use of a family.

The rent required will be a certain per centage on the receipts for Board. Board is established by the School at $8 per month, one half payable in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C. Feb 3. 74-tt

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN of Business tact, (of some experience, and from Richmond or Robeson, would be preferred,) can get a situation as Clerk, commencing the ensuing month, by applying to the subscriber personally or by letter, well recommended as to character, &c. S. M. THOMAS.

Dobbin House, Hay st., Fayetteville, Feb 7. 74-*tf

Eng. & Sup't's Office, W. & W. R. R. Co. }
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7th, 1855. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 20th day of February, 1855, at 12 M., to furnish the W. & W. R. R. Co. the following quantities and dimensions of the best long *leaf* heart pine lumber, to be inspected by the undersigned or some one appointed by him, and if deficient in dimensions or quality it will be rejected. It must be delivered on or before the 20th day of March, 1855. Payments will be made in thirty days after the inspection has been completed and the lumber accepted

330 Planks,	3½	by 12—30ft. long.
128 do.	3	" 14—30ft. long, lower chord.
128 do.	3½	" 12—30ft. long, upper chord.
36 Floor Beams,	10	" 14—19ft. long.
72 Horizontal Braces	3	" 12—22ft. long.
72 Vertical do.	6	" 6—9ft. long.
72 Top do. do.	4	" 4—33ft. long.
36 Top Tie Beams,	6	" 10—22ft. long.
160 Rafters,	3	" 4 & 3 by 5—12 feet long, (sawed tapering.)
4 Planks,	3	" 12—20ft. long.
2 Pieces Timber,	12	" 14—7ft. long.
2 do. do.	12	" 14—6ft. long.
2 do. do.	12	" 14—21ft. long.
2 do. do.	12	" 14—22ft. long.
480 Lineal ft. str'g ps	12	" 14—28½ft. long.
2 do. timber,	3	" 12—21ft. long.

6000 Feet of 3 inch plank, square edged, 21½ft. long.
330 Lineal ft. Scantling, 5 by 7.
11,000 feet of 1 inch weather boarding, 22ft. long, and 12 to 16 inches wide, with battens ¾ inch thick, 3 inches wide, equal in number to the number of boards in the lot, (this item may be delivered any time before the first of June next.)
15,000 pieces good White Oak pins, stuff rived to work 1¾ inches in diameter and 22 inches long, *well seasoned;* a separate proposal for this will be received. *The whole to be sawed.*

S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Sup't.

Feb'y 8, 1855. 74-3t

STEAMER CHESTERFIELD.

Captain ALEX. McKENZIE.

THIS Boat is now running regularly between Charleston, Georgetown and Cheraw.

Freight consigned to the Agents in Charleston and Georgetown when shipped by the Chesterfield will be forwarded free of Commissions.

Agent at Charleston, S. & L. MOWRY & CO.
" " Georgetown, E. WATERMAN.
" " Cheraw, DAN'L A. HORN.

Cheraw, Feb'y 1855. 74-3m

FACTORY HANDS WANTED.

IN consequence of the marriage of several of the weavers in the Rockfish Factory, a number of respectable young girls, as well as a few families, can obtain employment. Apply either at the Factory or at the Ware House in Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 15. 70tf

CURL YOUR HAIR.

KROLLERION.

THE Receipt for making this Celebrated Compound, (lately introduced into this country,) will be sent by the subscriber to any person in the United States or Canadas, for $1. The KROLLERION will curl or wave the hair in the most beautiful manner. Any person having the most coarse and uncouth looking hair, can transform it into the MOST BEAUTIFUL, by the use of this article. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents, and with this receipt any one can make it equally good in every respect, to that sold at $3 per bottle. If preferred, a package of Krollerion ready made, will be sent free of postage, instead of the receipt, with directions for preparing it in liquid form, and full directions for use. Send all letters, post-paid, to H. A. FREEMONT,

Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

Jan'y 28, 1855. 69 3m

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale a tract of LAND containing some 1000 to 1200 acres, on the East side of Cape Fear, fronting on the Cape Fear one mile, three miles below the Bridge, finely suited to farming. Any one wishing a fine farm would do well to see these Lands before buying.

Apply to JONATHAN EVANS.

Dec. 29, 1854. 62tf

CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper—

40 HHDS. MOLASSES.
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
200 bales Hay.
20 bbls. Mess Pork.
600 sacks Salt.
5 casks Rice.
85 bbls. Refined Sugar.
40 kegs Nails.
10 bbls. Glue.
500 casks Lime.

Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.

The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon. BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 5, 1854. 11tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

SEVERAL STILLS new or second hand, varying from 12 to 35 Barrels capacity. For sale by JOS. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington, N. C.

Dec. 16, 1854. 68-2m

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

A. E. TAYLOR,

(Opposite the New Female College,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

DEALER in Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books of all kinds, Stationery of every variety, Music and Musical Instruments; in fact every thing to make up a complete stock in the Book and Stationery trade. All books not in store, furnished at the shortest notice. He invites the public to call and examine, being determined to please all.

Jan'y 9, 1854. 65-tf

NEW MUSIC.

A NEW supply for the Piano just received. Also, The American Violinist; Instructors for the Flute, Clarionet, Violin, Piano Forte, &c. Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowes' Piano Forte Primer; Blank Music Books; Music paper, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 27.

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

WANTED.

A MAN with a small family, to take charge of my Plantation near Fayetteville, on the first of January next, as an Overseer. Evidence of sober and industrious habits will be required.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

NEW BOOKS.

FUDGE Doings by Ik. Marvel; The Rose and the Ring, by Thackeray; Amabel, by Mary Elizabeth Wormeley; The History and Poetry of Finger Rings, by Edwards; Sister Agnes, or, the Captive Nun; The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott; Beautiful Bertha; and the Rat Catcher, two new Juveniles; Sol. Smith's Theatrical Journey Work; Scenes in the Life of an Actor; Before and Behind the Curtains; Laughing Gas; The Bivouac, by Maxwell; Count Julien or the Last Days of the Goths; Fair Rosamond; Grace Weldon, the Bonnet Girl; The Gentleman's Daughter, The Mysteries of Old London, by Reynolds; The American Home Cook Book; The Ladies Guide to Beauty; Wood's Minstrels and New Plantation Melodies; School Books, &c., &c., just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Phamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854. 300Y

Fresh Garden Seeds!

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, among which are

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
" Valentine.
" Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Finest Early Blood Turnip.
Early Flat Bassano.
Long Blood Red.
Smooth Long Blood Red.
White Sugar.
BORECOLE OR KALE—Green Curled Scotch Kale.
BROCCOLI—Early White.
" Purple.
CABBAGE—Early York.
" Sugarloaf.
" Flat Battersea.
Large French Oxheart.
" York.
" English Drumhead.
Comstock's Premium Flat Dutch.
True Green Glazed.
Fine Drumhead Savoy.
Green Globe Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Fine Early London.
CARROT—Early Horn.
Long Orange.
CELERY—White Solid.
Seymour's Superb White.
CRESS—Curled, or Peppergrass.
CUCUMBER—Early Russian—earliest known.
" Frame.
" Cluster.
London Long Green—fine.
Extra Long Green Turkey.
EGG PLANT—Large Purple.
CORN—Large Sweet, or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia.
Royal Cabbage.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
WATERMELON—Mountain Sweet.
Mountain Sprout.
MUSTARD—Brown.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA—Large White.
ONION—Wethersfield Large Red.
Yellow Silver Skin.
White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled or Double.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEAS—Early Frame, or June.
Large White Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Long Cayenne.
Cherry.
Large Squash, or Tomato.
Large Bull-nose, or Bull.
Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut Field.
RHUBARB—Early Tobolsk.
Myatt's Victoria.
RADISH—Early Short-top Long Scarlet.
Demi-long Rose.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
White Turnip.
Yellow Turnip.
Black Fall Spanish.
SPINACH—Round, or Summer.
SALSIFY.
SQUASH—Early Yellow Bush Scollop.
White Bush Scollop.
Fall, or Winter Crookneck.
Autumnal Marrow, or Boston.
TOMATO—Large Red.
Large Smooth, or Round Red.
Pear Shaped, or Fig.
Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Early Flat Dutch, or Spring.
Large English Norfolk.
Purple-top Ruta-Baga.
SWEET HERBS, &c.—Sage.
Sweet Marjoram.
Sweet Thyme.
Summer Savory.

These Seeds are warranted of the growth of 1854, and of the very best quality in every respect.

For sale in lots to suit customers, from one to one thousand papers. SAM'L. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 26, 1854. 61tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.

Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are:

French and English Merinos, very cheap;
Muslin DeLain and Alpacas;
Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks;
Muslin and Bobinet Sleeves and Collars;
Merino and other Shawls, long and square;
Calico and Ginghams;
Silk and Calico Handkerchiefs;
Best make of Bolting Cloths:
A Large stock of Ready-Made Clothing;

With many other goods. All of which having been purchased by the package at the late reduced prices will be offered wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Sept. 15. 1854. 32-tf

Shemwell House,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of $1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired, 269,634 00

Amount now insured, $882,228 00

Amount Premium Notes, $164,669 61
Do do. cancelled and expired, 36,085 35

Do. do now on hand, $128,584 26

Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.

Cash premiums received, $8,268 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid, $4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Wright, J G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. [illegible] Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. [illegible]rin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, and G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO." for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

NOTICE.

OUR friends in the country will please not trouble us with any forwarding business; we are not prepared for it. J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 11, 1855. 66tf

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

Apr 12, 1854. 87-tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

E Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

1854.

SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by note or account previous to the 1st July last are earnestly requested to make payment forthwith, as it is very inconvenient to give any longer indulgence. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient. Having made some change in my business, it is important that old accounts should be settled, and they must be settled.

P. SHEMWELL.

P. S.—I can be found at the store of Shemwell & McDonald, who, in my absence, are authorized to receipt in my name.

Oct. 7, 1854. 38-tf

CAMPBELL'S CLUB-HOUSE GIN.

THE Subscribers, importers of the staple productions of Holland and its Colonies, offer to the public, their brand of Club House Gin, contained in cases of 12 Dutch flasks each. This Gin is of a quality and fineness heretofore unknown in commerce, being the pure spirit, in its finest drinkable condition and flavor, such as is used in the first Club Houses in Holland. It is expressly made for us, under the superintendence of our partner, Mr. Wm. S. Campbell, established for many years in Rotterdam.

It is confidently recommended to our friends, and particularly to those who use it medicinally, as an article that has no equal in this market.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 4 Pine St.,

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1853. 51-tf

1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 14, 1854. 22tf1lm

EARTHEN WARE.

I HAVE now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of

EARTHEN WARE

ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of

Blue* and *Pink Printed,
White Granite,
Blue Edged,
***Painted,* and**
Cream Colored
DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE.

These Goods *were imported to my own order*, EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE.

I have as usual, a good supply of

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 6. 1854. 55-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.

July 26, 1854 17tf

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 28, 1854. 26tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

R. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 68-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 68- tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 3, 1854. 10-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)

PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,

Opposite the Fayetteville Bank.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

I also keep a good supply of choice Cigars and Tobacco.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY.

THE Wilmington Sash and Blind Factory is in operation again, and is prepared to execute all orders at short notice for Sash, Blinds, Doors, Scrolls and Brackets of any shape or figure. Columns for Porches, Mouldings of any pattern or size, Banisters and Hand Rails for Stairway, Turning of any dimension.

The proprietor solicits the patronage of his friends and the public at large, and hopes to merit the same by the well execution of his work and prompt attention to all orders forwarded to him.

Office and Factory first building North of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Depot.

S. P. IVEY.

Ja'y 9, 1855. [w. c.] 65-9t

Turpentine Axes at

J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Jan'y 10. 65-tf

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

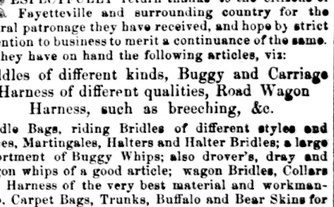
—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf



M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at December Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of John Lumsden, dec'd, gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. G. W. McDONALD, Adm'r.

December 11, 1854. 56-tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

LOOK AT THIS.

On Person Street, 5 doors east of Cape Fear Bank.

HOUSTON & OVERBY

RESPECTFULLY return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country for the liberal patronage they have received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

They have on hand the following articles, viz:

Saddles of different kinds, Buggy and Carriage Harness of different qualities, Road Wagon Harness, such as breeching, &c.

Saddle Bags, riding Bridles of different styles and prices, Martingales, Halters and Halter Bridles; a large assortment of Buggy Whips; also drover's, dray and wagon whips of a good article; wagon Bridles, Collars and Harness of the very best material and workmanship, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Buffalo and Bear Skins for saddle and trunk covers, Horse Blankets, and a good many other articles.

They will warrant all work to be of good workmanship and material.

Those wishing articles in our line, are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1854. 55-3m

P. S.—We particularly request all those indebted to us to come forward and settle, as we are in need of money and must have it.

HOUSTON & OVERBY.

Second Fall and Winter Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS recently purchased by one of the firm at prices much lower than those of the early part of the season, among which may be seen

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERED AND FANCY MERINO SHAWS,

with a large assortment of

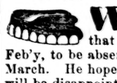
READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND UMBRELLAS.

Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to examine their goods.

Oct. 9, 1854. 39-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Local Dentist.



WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he intends leaving here on the 5th of Feb'y, to be absent, on a visit North, until the 6th of March. He hopes by this timely notice that no one will be disappointed in not finding him during his absence.

N. B.—He usually keeps his appointments very punctually

Jan. 1, 1855 62-tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general Boating Business on the Cape Fear River. They would therefore give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate them at all times with a Steam Boat at both ends of the Line.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Express Steam Boat Line.

STR. SOUTHERNER,
FAIRY,
for Passengers and Freight:

Str. EVERGREEN, and
ELIZA,
for Freight only.

Lighters—J. R. BLOSSOM,
ELIZA McDUGALD,
F. FRIES,
RED FOX,
Gov. MOREHEAD,
EXPRESS,
NORTH STATE.
A. B. CHESNUTT.

RAMSEY & BRO., Ag'ts at Fayetteville. } { W. H. McRARY & CO., Ag'ts at Wilmington.

☞ All goods sent to the care of the "EXPRESS STEAM BOAT LINE" will be taken on Freight, and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

As our facilities for accommodation are greater than ever before known on our River, it will be our greatest pleasure and effort to give still the more satisfaction.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

LUMBERTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have the pleasure of announcing that they have secured the services of MALCOM CURRIE, Esq. whose long and successful experince in the business of teaching, high moral character, and gentlemanly deportment, eminently qualify him to discharge the duties of Principal of an Academy, and entitle him to the confidence of the public.

The rates of Tuition are $8, $10 and $12, per scholar for a session of 5 months, according to the advancement of the pupil.

By order of the President.

Feb'y 2. 72*2

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

MULES! MULES!!

I HAVE three or four teams of large fine Kentucky MULES for sale, well broke to the Carriage, Wagon or Plough, of fine form and action. Those wanting Mules would do well to see them before purchasing elsewhere, for they are hard to beat.

Apply to H. T. WILSON, or J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 31, 1855. 72*3t

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Laurel Hill Church will receive proposals until Saturday, the 17th March, for Building a new Church at Laurel Hill. Plans and specifications can be had of Maj. D. K. Munroe or Milton McIntosh.

Jan. 26. 70-*5t

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

SALE OF FACTORY AND MINING STOCKS.

ON TUESDAY the 27th of March, in the Town of Asheboro', Randolph County, at 12 o'clock, M., I shall sell at Auction, twelve shares of stock, of $500 each, in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, belonging to the estate of Dr. L. Wood, dec'd. Also fifteen shares of $100 each, of stock in the Franklinville Company, (not yet in operation.) There is due on his subscription for this stock $950, which the purchaser will be required to pay. Also, his interest, which is one-fourth, in a Copper Mine known as the "Scarlott Mine."

The Capital Stock of the Cedar Falls Company is $65,000. The Factory House is said to be best in North Carolina, and the machinery is of the best make and in good order. The goods it turns off are too well known to need puffing.

The Scarlott Mine is not yet fully developed, but enough so to justify the belief that it should take rank among the most promising in the State. A credit of six moths given—Bond with ample security will be required.

Those who desire to make good investments will do well to look to this.

H. B. ELLIOTT, Administrator.

Cedar Falls, Jan'y 15, 1855. 68*6t

☞ There will also be offered at the same time and place, 28 shares of stock in the Cedar Falls Company on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,

OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others New York, 1854.

Landreth's GARDEN SEEDS.

WE HAVE just received a large and general assortment of Landreth's Celebrated Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, of the crop of 1854.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON

Jan'y 10. 65-1s*5

NEW GOODS

AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of hand stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES.

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-tf

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41-y